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Volume 3, Issue 3

Gata Kamsky: The Inside Story

**Dolmatov Wins
at Hastings**

**Rogers Takes
Groningen**

**Deep
Thought 4 —
David Levy 0**



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February 19, 1990

Volume 3, Issue 3

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Editorial

By now you charter members to **Inside Chess** must be wondering what new cover ideas are in the offing. Having experimented with various covers for the last two years, I think (hope) that we've found one that everyone can live with. During the cover chaos for this year, we made a serious error. Vol. III, Issue 1 featured World Champion Garry Kasparov. What I had wanted the cover to say was, "Garry Kasparov, chessplayer of the 80s." This would have complemented my 80s-in-review article and our story on his breathtaking ascent into the 2800 class. Both my apologies and congratulations to Garry.

Speaking of omissions, in doing my 80s reflections, it was inevitable that by trying to cover a decade on a single page I'd overlook something or someone. However, in speaking of big money events, I blundered again by failing to mention the Software Toolworks American Open. During the period 1987-1989, the Software Toolworks company gave over \$340,000 in prizes for three Opens and two U.S. Championships. We can all show our thanks by *buying* the Chessmaster 2100 and their other fine products. A hearty and sincere thanks to the Software Toolworks President Les Crane!

Talk around the office these days has revolved around my concept for World Active Ratings. This popular and exciting version of chess deserves its own rating system. The USCF balked at the cost. Instead, the USCF rates Active Chess at "full K" or "1/4 K." While this may seem like a fair compromise to some, I don't like it. It means that your "real" USCF rating becomes "tainted." To be properly promoted, Active Chess needs its own rating system. I'm strongly committed to creating such a system.

The bottom line is formed by the opinions of you guys, the weekend warriors. Would you support a FIDE Rapid Rating system for all levels of players? Dues for the year would be seven bucks. You could see your rating fluctuate every two weeks by subscribing to **Inside Chess** or by a quarterly rating supplement. Please, write us with your opinions! Better yet, send us your \$7. It's time that you,

the players, took control of your chess lives. Vote with your money and support Rapid Chess.

Enjoy,
Yasser Seirawan

Letters to the Editor

We Stand Corrected

Dear Editor,

Yasser Seirawan asked for reader commentary on his excellent game with Kasparov analyzed so entertainingly in Volume 2, Issue 22. Next time I have a few months to spare I'd like to analyze it in depth, but for now I have found one interesting little error worth pointing out.

In the note to move 40.Rc8+?, Yaz gives the following nice forced variation as a last winning attempt: 40.Kg2! Bxc3 41.Rxc3 Qd5 42.Nf4! Nh4+ 43.Kh2 Nf3+ 44.Rxf3 Rh6+ 45.Kg1 Qxf3 46.Qxf3 gf3 47.Ne6! "winning."

It's a nice variation, but unfortunately that last exclam move (47.Ne6!) doesn't work. Black is able to both take the Knight and stop the pawn by 47...f2+! 48.Kf2 Rf6+!

Now (unless White wants to play on after 49.Nf4 Rd6), the thematic move, 49.Kg1 allows 49...fxe6 50.d7 Rf8! stopping the d-pawn, after which Black apparently draws due to the wrong Rook pawn!

White doesn't seem to have anything better. (49.Ke3!? Re6+ 50.Kd4 Kf8 is doubtful.)

Fortunately, White can win much more easily with 49.Nd5 instead of 49.Ne6, so the evaluation of the line isn't affected.

Regards,
Tom Braunlich

Thanks for pointing out my error. That's what I get for trying to be fancy! — Yasser

Air Supply

Dear Editor:

Please find enclosed a check to ensure that the magazine continues to arrive for

the foreseeable future.

I have been most impressed with the high standard achieved by your magazine, but above all by its honesty. It seems to me that this used to be practically the watchword of the chess community, but something that has been in regrettably short supply in recent years. It is a real breath of fresh air that you have managed to increase the supply—I am sure the demand is still there!

Best Regards,
Kevin O'Connell

Bent Letter

Hello Yasser!
Happy New Year!

Daniel Alpern of Argentina pointed out to me some mistakes in your article about Alapin in Vol. 2, Issue 13-14: In 1903, Duras was not 12, but 22. That year he came second in Hilversum to Leonhardt.

How can this be the stem game for 3...Be7? When it was reintroduced by Petrosian, Charousek was given as the inventor but he died in 1900!

My young friend does not make mistakes like that, and he has a tremendous library. Lots of the old tournament books. He started writing in a chess magazine edited by Panno, but the magazine went the way of most Argentine chess magazines: it stopped. So this enthusiastic writer of chess history looks for other outlets. He has lots of material about Janowsky, Mieses, and other old guys.

If you are interested, write me, or write directly to him.

Here (Palma de Mallorca), apart from playing badly, like most of 1989, I tremendously enjoyed getting the agreement with FIDE through both the GMA board and assembly on Dec. 16. And the weather has been better than it was in 1838-39, when George Sand and Chopin were here.

Sorry for the poorly typed letter; I cannot see what I am writing, as the ribbon does not go down correctly. Horrible. Lombardy lost to two women at Palma and withdrew. Horrible.

Saludos,
Bent Larsen

Why Gata Kamsky Had To Leave The U.S.S.R.

by Rustam Kamsky

Editor's note: the following article was written by Rustam Kamsky, the father of chess whiz Gata Kamsky. Elena Donaldson-Akhmilovskaya translated his handwritten Russian into English. I worked with her in the article's translation. Sometimes our translation loses the "spirit" of Rustam's writings. What came forcefully across was his strong dislike for Garry Kasparov and the Soviet Sports Committee. Also, he found it difficult to explain how deeply thankful he is to the many friends and sponsors that they have found in the U.S. He is particularly grateful to the American Chess Foundation. — Yasser Seirawan

The main reason for our leaving the Soviet Union in March of 1989 wasn't because my son's development was being arrested but because his talent was being destroyed. We prepared our escape six months before it happened. We wrote to the Director of the ACF, Allen Kaufman, and Angela Day of the GMA several times—hoping that they might help us receive an invitation to a foreign event. Unfortunately, we were not allowed to play in any tournaments abroad. One example of our difficulties was the Open GMA tournament in Belgrade 1988. Many players with ratings lower than Gata's had been invited.

In the Soviet Union, chess players are treated very well. Still, they often have difficulties developing. People sometimes try to retard a player's progress. Young stars are forced to compete in junior tournaments against one another. Time is wasted. Talents are lost. How many young players could compete with Kasparov? Many were held back. I've spoken many times about such victims as Ivanchuk, Gelfand, Smirin, Serper and others.



Gata at 13, before his departure from the Soviet Union.

AMERICA — LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

In the Soviet Union, the Sports Committee usually chooses a favorite. For the non-chosen, the way is closed. Gata has experienced it. Only because we are now living in such a beautiful, free country—America—could Gata achieve miracles. Since arriving in March of 1989, his rating has exploded. He is now one of the five strongest chess players in the U.S., and among the twenty to thirty strongest players of the world.

After Palma, we expect his rating to be 2620-2630. (*Editor's note—Gata's rating on the January FIDE list is 2510 but this doesn't reflect his results in Palma and the Software Toolworks Open which haven't been rated yet. With those performances he will be rated about 2560-2570.—J.D.*) You can see we haven't wasted our time in

America. We've studied chess, chess, and more chess. Success has been achieved only because we now live in such a great country.

At first we had difficulties. Only because of the support of the many friends we found, as well as the ACF and Allen Kaufman—who set up a special account for my son—did we manage to overcome the early problems.

We've been supported all these months by our patron, Mr. Cayne. He made it possible to play in tournaments in England, France, and West Germany. Because of his help much time was saved, and our growth was accelerated.

In the Soviet Union, such growth would have taken five years. There Gata was slowed down. He not only wasn't allowed to play outside the Soviet Union, he was also barred from the many strong

tournaments inside the country — despite his excellent results when he *was* allowed to play.

RATINGS SNAFU

In the 1989 NY Open, Gata played better than his rating and achieved plus one. In Buffalo, Gata took first place. But the USCF did not rate these results. Now we are worried it might happen again. (*Editor's note: The "ratings game" is an important one in the chess world. Organizers look first to the rating list, then to the player when sending out invitations. Mr. Kamsky rightly worries about his son's rating. Gata's equal first at the Software Toolworks 1990 American Open wasn't sent by the USCF to FIDE in time and as a result, Gata's rating in the January 1990 FIDE list is lower than it should have been. To be fair to the USCF, they are dependent upon organizers sending in reports on time.* — Y.S.) If our work isn't to be counted, then all our efforts will be wasted. Gata's attitude towards chess is very serious. But if he spent as much energy, time, and work on other sciences, he could achieve mastery in those fields too.

USCF

I'm completely perplexed by the USCF. The USCF doesn't know about any international tournaments. It doesn't gather the results of such events. It doesn't receive bulletins. It forgets to send in tournaments for rating calculation. I had to point out their mistakes (NY Open 1989, Buffalo 1989). My goodness! What is the federation doing?

Promotion and development of chess in the U.S. depends upon leadership. Chess is a very useful, ancient game. The whole world is interested in chess. But in America chess is not as popular. There is no information in the media about chess. Sometimes I meet people who don't even know about Bobby Fischer! Only Fischer managed to snatch the crown from the Soviets. Later they reclaimed the crown. I'm sure we can get it back again. If it won't be my son, it will be someone else. There are many young talents in America. I could list them. But it would be a long, long list.

THE FUTURE

Our idol is Bobby Fischer. He has a powerful will. He had to play against



The Kamskys, Gata and Rustam, at their press conference upon arrival in the U.S.

groups of the world's strongest theoreticians who were working for his opponents. Yet he prevailed.

PALMA

Gata and I dreamed about the tournament in Palma, Spain. It was the last chance to qualify for the 1991-92 World Cup cycle. We couldn't play in the first two tournaments. We didn't know anything about the event in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. We couldn't play in Moscow as that was immediately after our escape from the Soviet Union. Our invitation to Palma came only two days before the tournament was to begin. To get this invitation, many of our friends had to pull strings and spend a lot of time. That we managed to accomplish this is due to our sponsor, Mr. James Cayne, and ACF director Allen Kaufman. We owe them our sincere gratitude. After receiving the invitation, the next problem was our visas. Normally, we would have to wait twenty-one days. Only because of the help of our close friend and manager, Eugenia Dumbadze, did we make it. Eugenia has many powerful friends who spent a whole night telephoning Spain. Our visas were granted only two hours before the flight was to leave.

Finally, we arrived. The tournament was exceptionally strong. Most importantly — this was not surprising — 67 of the strongest Soviet Grandmasters arrived! It seemed the Soviets were eager to win

all the prizes from this tournament. Qualification for the next round of the World Cup was an added inducement.

The tournament was completely managed by Garry Kasparov. Somebody tried very hard to make us feel uncomfortable. When we came, there was no one to meet us. Our hotel was the worst in the city. We repacked our suitcases, caught a taxi, and tried to find a hotel next to the tournament hall.

The tournament was a harsh and sharp struggle. First Gata won two games. Next, he lost. Then he won three more. Annoyingly, he lost again. Finally he won his last two games with Black. He played very well — but most importantly, he achieved his goal: qualification for the World Cup final. It's a pity Gata didn't take first.

Annotations by Gata Kamsky

Sicilian Scheveningen B84

Gata Kamsky
GM Evgeny Ermenkov

Palma GMA Open 1989 (4)

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 e6 6.Be2 a6 7. a4 Be7 8.Be3!?

Other continuations here are 8.O-O and 8.f4.

8...O-O

Also possible is 8...b6!? or 8...Nc6.

9.a5 Nc6 10.Nb3 Nd7

After 10...d5 11.exd5 exd5 12.Bb6 Qd6,

White has a slight advantage.

11.O-O b5 12.axb6 Nxb6 13.Qd2

If White tries a bind with 13.Na4 Nd7 14.c4 Rb8, Black gets a satisfactory game by playing against the b2 pawn.

13...Bb7 14.Na4 Nd7 15.f3?!

An unnecessary precaution.

15...Qc7 16.c4?! Rfd8!

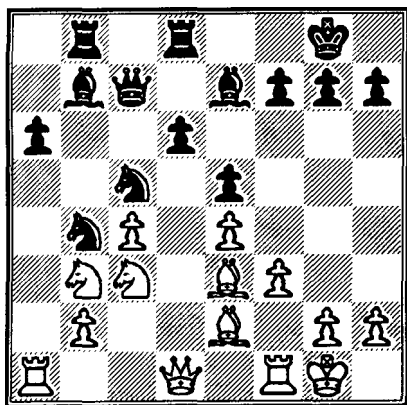
With the idea of playing 17...Nc5; if 18.Nxac5 then 18...dxc5, and by following up with 19...e5 and 20...Nd4, Black has the advantage. This is the reason that 16.c4 was dubious.

17.Bf4 e5 18.Be3 Nc5 19.Qd1 Rab8?

White is better after 19...Nxb3?! 20.Bb6 Qb8 21.Qxb3 Nd4 22.Qd1 Re8 23.Bxd4 exd4 24.Qxd4, but 19...Nb4!? 20.Nc3 a5 21.Nxc5 dxc5 22.Nd5 Bxd5 23.cxd5 Nc6 gives Black counterplay.

20.Nc3 Nb4

Correcting the previous mistake. In case of 20...Nxb3 21.Nd5! Qd7 22.Qxb3 Nd4 23.Nxe7+ Qxe7 24.Bxd4 exd4 25.Qd3 Qf6 26.Rfd1 Bc8 27.Qxd4 Qxd4 28.Rxd4 Rxb2 29.Bf1 threatening 30.e5, 30.c5, and 30.Rad1. White has a great ending.



21.Nxc5 dxc5 22.Nd5 Bxd5

Black doesn't have a choice. If 22...Qd7 then 23.Nxb4 cxb4 24.Qxd7 Rxd7 25.c5 Rc7 26.Rfc1 Rbc8 27.Bxa6 Bxa6 28.Rxa6 and White wins a pawn.

23.cxd5 Nc6!? 24.Rxa6 Nd4 25.Ra2 c4?!

The pawn advances to a vulnerable square. Best was 25...Rb7! 26.Bc4 Rdb8 27.Qc1 with chances for the defense.

26.Kh1 Rdc8 27.Bd2!

White cannot win a pawn by 27.Bxd4? exd4 28.Qxd4 Bf6 29.Qd2 Rxb2 30.Rxb2 c3, regaining the pawn.

27...Rb3?!

The Rook is vulnerable here. Perhaps Black should try 27...Nb5!? intending a blockade.

28.Bc3 Nb5?!

Now this is wrong. Bad is 28...Qb6? 29.Ra4 Bb4 30.Bc4 winning. Perhaps 28...Qc5 was the best defense.

29.Ba5 Qc5 30.Ra4 Qd4?

The last mistake. After 30...Rxb2! 31.Rxc4 Qxc4 32.Bxc4 Rxc4 33.Be1! Rcc2 34.Bg3 Rxc2 35.Qa4 the win is a lot tougher.

31.Rxc4 Rxc4 32.Qxb3 Nd6 33.Bxc4 Nxc4 34.Qb8+ Bf8 35.Bb4 Nd6 36.Ba3

Here, I missed the immediate 36.Bxd6, but my opponent graciously resigned.

1-0

Queen's Pawn A48

**Gata Kamsky
GM Ognjen Cvitan**

Palma, GMA Open 1989 (7)

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6

This came as a surprise. I had prepared for 2...e6; now I realized that the whole team of Yugoslavs wanted to gain a little revenge for their losses in my favorite opening. So, I decided to change it a little.

3.Bg5 Bg7 4.c3 O-O 5.Nbd2 d6 6.e4

After this move, my opponent thought for fifteen minutes. The delay gave all the Yugoslavs a chance to look at the position. By looking at their faces, I realized that they hadn't prepared for this position. I felt a bit more confident.

6...Nbd7 7.Bd3 e5 8.O-O h6

The key to this position is Black's Queen. By remaining on the h4-d8 diagonal, the Knight on f6 will never move. Black now prepares for Rf8-e8 and Oe8-e7-f8. I've played these positions many times for White, but not so often for Black. It isn't pleasant to have a closed Bishop on g7 that just waits for the center to be opened.

9.Bh4 Qe7 10.Re1 Nb6

I know Black is going to play Qf8 and Nh5. With this move, he prevents my idea of Nd2-c4-a5. I must now try another plan.

11.Nf1 Re8 12.Ne3 Qf8

Strategically incorrect is 12...g5 13.Bg3 Nh5 (13...exd4 14.Nxd4 Nxe4? 15.Nef5 with the idea of Rxe4 winning for White) 14.Nf5!? (14.dxe5 dxe5 15.Bxe5? Bxe5 16.Nxe5 Nf4 followed by Rd8 is much better for Black) 14...Bxf5 15.exf5 when White is slightly better.

13.Qc2

Defending the e4-pawn and coordinating the Rooks.

13...Bd7?!

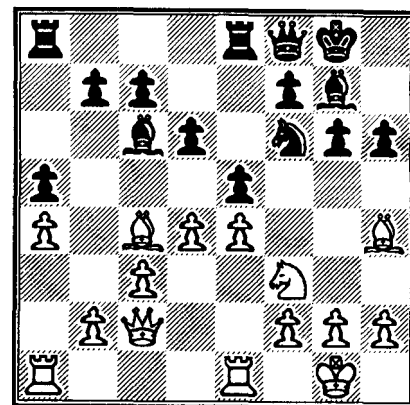
A strange move. The Bishop takes the place of the Knight if they are attacked. More usual is 13...Nh5 preparing for Nh5-f4 and exchanging on d3 or preparing f7-f5 with some initiative. My plan was 14.Bg3 Nxc3 15.hxc3 Be6 16.a4?! a5 17.d5 Bd7! with an equal position. Black can counter White's central control with h7-h5, Bg7-h6, c7-c6, and f7-f5.

14.a4 a5 15.Nc4!

Immediately using the bad position of the Bishop on d7. Now Black must exchange Knights. This will allow White an advantage on the white squares.

15...Nxc4 16.Bxc4 Bc6

If 16...exd4 trying to open the center, then 17.cxd4 gives White an edge. My idea is e4-e5 and Qc2xg6 – for example, 17...Bc6 18.Bxf6 Bxf6 19.e5 Bxf3 20.exf6 with a big advantage. Black tries to provoke d4-d5.



17.dxe5

I decided to play against the Bishop on g7 and hope for a better ending.

17...dxe5 18.Rad1

Winning an important tempo. Black can't challenge the d-file because the weakness of the e5-pawn is decisive.

18...Qe7!

Black lays a trap. If 19.Qb3? g5 20.Bg3 Nxe4 wins a pawn.

19.Bd5 Qd7!

I overlooked this move. I considered only 19...Bxd5 or 19...Qc5.

20.Bxf6 Bxf6 21.Bxc6 Qxc6 22.Rd5 Qc4!

At first I didn't understand the idea. Black wants to clear the Rook from d5 to allow his Rooks mobility to attack some

of White's weaknesses.

23.Red1 c6 24.b3 Qa6 25.Rd7 b5 26.h4!?

I was thinking about 26.Qa2 trying to control the c4-square and looking at the f7 pawn. But is 27.b4 a real threat or not?—for example, 26...Qb6 27.b4 Rf8 28.axb5 axb4 29.Qc4 Qxb5 30.Qxb5 cxb5 31.cxb4 Ra4 32.Rb1 Rc8 with the idea of 33...Rc4 or 33...Rxb4!

26...bxa4 27.bxa4 Qc4 28.R1d6 Kg7 29.g3 Re7 30.Kg2!

Not 30.Rxe7 Bxe7 31.Nxe5 because Qc5 ends the game.

1.

Now I'm able to play a tactical sublety. After 31...Bxe7 32.Nxe5 Qc5, I have 33.Rd7 Rxd7 34.Nxd7 Qd6 35.Nb6 Qc5 36.Qb3 which is better for White.

31...Rxe7 32.Nd2!

My turn to control the c4-square.

32...Qe2 33.Qd3 Qxd3

If 33...Qd1 34.Qf3! (34.Nc4!? Qxa4 35.Qf3 Re6 36.Rxe6 fxe6 37.Qd3! and Knight and Queen dominate the board) 34...Qxf3+ 35.Kxf3 Rb7 36.Rxc6 Rb2 37.Nc4 Ra2 38.Nxa5 Rxa4 39.Nc4 is excellent for White—extra pawn and good Knight versus bad Bishop. The e5-pawn must be defended.

34.Rxd3 Rb7 35.Nc4 Rb3?!

I was thinking that the immediate 35...Rb1 was better. In that case, the a5-pawn had to be captured at once.

36.Kf3!? h5 37.Nxa5 Ra3 38.Nxc6 Rxa4 39.Ke3

I know that such moves are very unpleasant in Zeitnot. But it is I who began to play the endgame badly.

39...Rc4 40.Na5 Ra4 41.Nb7?!

I wanted to try to control the c5, d6, and d8 squares, and to help push my c-pawn. Easier was 41.Nb3 with the idea of ...a4-c4 and ...c5, which gives White a winning advantage.

41...Be7 42.Rd7 Kf8 43.Rc7 Ra3 44.Rc4 g5!

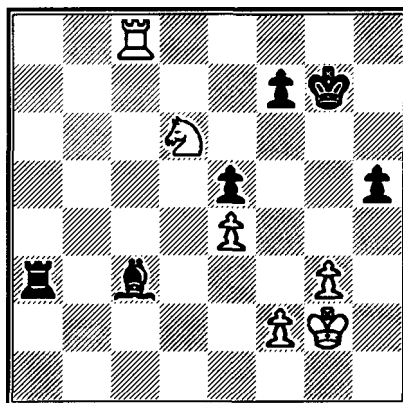
I wasn't expecting this. The previous moves had taken my opponent such a long time that once again he was in time trouble. Black wants to trade as many pawns as he can.

45.Rc8+ Kg7 46.hxg5 Bxg5+ 47.Kf3

If 47.Kd3 Ra2; 47.Ke2!? Ra2+ 48.Kf3 h4! 49.gxh4 Bxh4 50.Nd6 Rxf2+ 51.Kg4 Rf6 (51...Rf4+? 52.Kh4 Rf6 53.Nf5+ Kh7 54.Rf8 Black is lost.)

52.Nf5+ Kg6 is equal.

47...Bd2 48.Kg2 Bxc3 49.Nd6



I've lost my extra pawn. In return I have some extra time to attack the h5-pawn. Both Rook and Bishop are far away from the Kingside.

49...Bb4

If 49...Bd4 then 50.Nf5+ Kf6 51.Rc6+ Kg5 52.f4+ exf4 53.Nxd4 Rvg3+ 54.Kf2 is better for White.

50.Nf5+ Kg6 51.Rg8+ Kf6 52.Ne3! Bc5 53.Nd5+ Ke6 54.Re8+ Kd6 55.Rd8+ Kc6 56.Rc8+ Kb5?! 57.Rc7!

After this, everything becomes clear. White is winning.

57...Kc4 58.Rxf7 Ra2 59.Rf3! Kd4 60.Nf6 h4?! 61.gxh4 Be7 62.h5 Ra6 63.Ng8!

I found a direct way to victory.

63...Bg5 64.Rg3 Bf4 65.Rg6 1-0

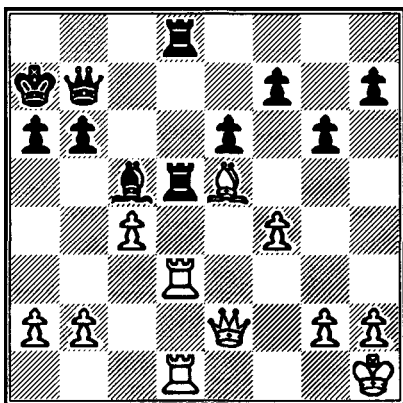
Things are quickly decided after 65...Rvg6 66.hxg6 Ke4 67.g7 Kf5 68.Ne7+ and g8=Q.

Sicilian Paulsen B42

GM Vladimir Akopian
Gata Kamsky

Palma GMA Open (8)

The position after 32.c4 (*Inside Chess* Vol. 3, Issue 1, page 15):



32...Rxd3

Making this move, I offered a draw. I could only dream about winning this position.

33.Rxd3 Rxd3 34.Qxd3

Here I found an interesting idea. I wanted to gain a d-pawn. In that case, White's King on h1 is too far from the center.

34...b5!? 35.h3?!

A mistake. Better is 35.Bd4 Qb6 36.Bxc5 Qxc5 37.Qd7+ with chances for a draw.

35...bxc4 36.Qxc4 Qd5! 37.Qxd5?

The only move was 37.Qc1 Kb6 38.b3 ...lg ly ... I ... because of the bad position of the White King and Queen.

37...exd5 38.g4 Kb6 39.Kg2 Kb5 40.Kf3 Kc4! 41.Ke2 d4

After this I felt confident about victory. White cannot blockade on d3. It's impossible for him to push the a2 and b2 pawns. Also the f4 pawn is weak.

42.Bc7 Bb4

I was afraid of Bc7-a5 but better was 42...f5 43.Ba5 d3+ 44.Kd2 Kd4 45.Bc7 (45.b4 Bd6) Ke4 46.b3 Be3 47.Kc3 Bc1 with the idea of Ke4-e3-e2 and d3-d2. If I want, I could also stop to take White's f4-pawn.

43.f5 gxf5 44.gxf5 d3+ 45.Ke3 Bc5+ 46.Kd2 Kd4!

The difference now is that White has a weak f5-pawn. If I had played f7-f5, White's pawn would be stuck on f4 where it could easily be won. Now Black needs to attack White's b2 and f pawns. If I can force b2-b3, my King will penetrate to the Queenside. My Bishop must control d2 and simultaneously attack White's f-pawn that will soon be forced to march to f6.

47.Bd8 Ke4 48.f6 Be3+ 49.Kd1 Bg5?

Better was the immediate 49...Bd4! forcing White to play b2-b3.

50.Be7 Kd4 51.Bd8 Kc4 52.Be7 Bf4

The Bishop finds his right square!

53.Bd8 Be5 54.Kc1? Kd4 55.Kd2

If 55.Ba5 Ke3 56.Bc3 Ke2!, it's lights out for White.

55...Ke4 56.b3 Bf4+ 57.Ke1!? Bg5 58.Be7 Kd4

Black has accomplished his plan. The position is lost for White.

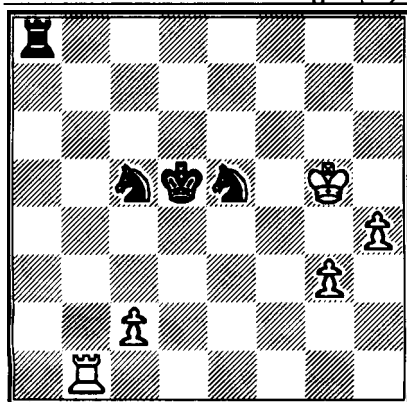
59.Bb4 Bxf6 60.Bd2 Bh4+! 61.Kf1 f6 62.a4 Bg5 63.Ba5 f5 64.Kf2 Ke4 65.Ke1 Bc3 66.c3 f4 67.b4 Bd5 68.Rg6 Kc4 69.Be7 f3 0-1

FOUR ORIGINAL MATES FROM THE 30s

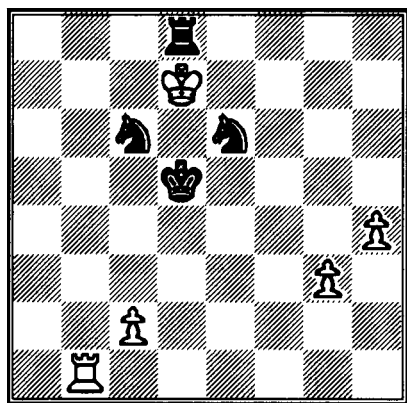
by IM Nikolay Minev

Many times I read: "A pure mate." I don't know how a mate can be dirty. Mate is always a wonderful end of a game. In my opinion, there are only "simple mates," which often occur in practice, and "original mates," which are a pleasure for the eyes with their unusual patterns. Let's look at four original mates from the 30's and how they happened. Soler Gilg

Prague (ol) 1931



Black to move
1...Ne6+ 2.Kf6 Rf8+ 3.Ke7 Nc6+ 4.Kd7 Rd8 mate



A triumph of symmetry.
0-1

Slav Defense D17

Nadel
Margulis

Berlin 1932

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 c6 4.Nc3 dxc4

5.a4 Bf5 6.Ne5 c5 7.e4!?

This interesting continuation is missing in ECO.

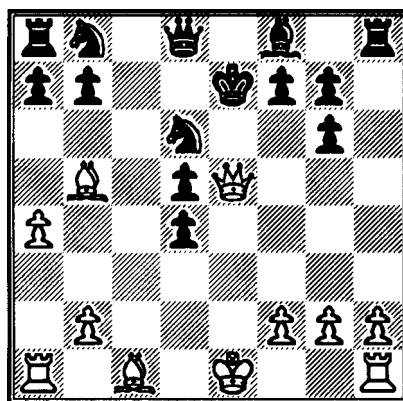
7...Nxe4 8.Qf3 cxd4 9.Qxf5 Nd6 10.Bxc4!

The first surprise: if 10...Nxf5 11.Bxf7 mate.

10...e6 11.Bb5+ Ke7 12.Ng6+ !!

The second surprise: if 12...fxg6 13.Bg5 mate.

12...hxxg6 13.Nd5+! exd5 14.Qe5 mate



Probably the third surprise for Black.
1-0

Queen's Pawn Zukertort A46

Sereda
Gambarashvili

U.S.S.R. 1934

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 e6 3.e3 c5 4.Bd3 b6 5.Nbd2 Nc6!?

This move was introduced by Capablanca as an antidote to White's next move.

6.b3? cxd4 7.exd4 Bb7 8.O-O Nd5!

The point of Capablanca's idea.

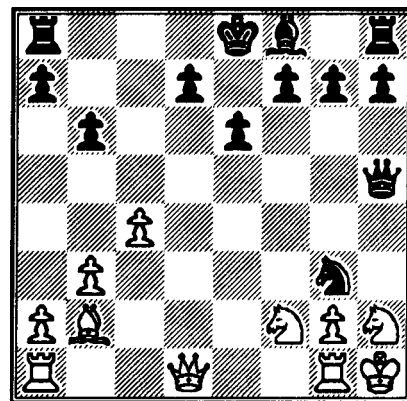
9.c4 Nf4 10.Bb1 Nxd4!!

A wonderful beginning. If 11.Nxd4 then 11...Qg5 with an inevitable mate.

11.Bb2 Nde2+ 12.Kh1 Qg5!

Oops! If 13.Nxxg5 Bxxg2 mate.

.Rg Qg . Q .Be Bxe
16.Nxe4 Nxh3 17.Nh2 Nxf2+! 18.Nxf2 Ng3 mate



Perhaps familiar, but White's Knights form a decorative pattern. 0-1

Old Indian A53

Shostakovich
Kofman

U.S.S.R. 1934

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bg5 Nc6 4.c4 Bg4 5.Nc3?!

The right continuation now is 5.d5 with better chances.

5...e5 6.dxe5 dxe5 7.Nd5?

An instructive mistake.

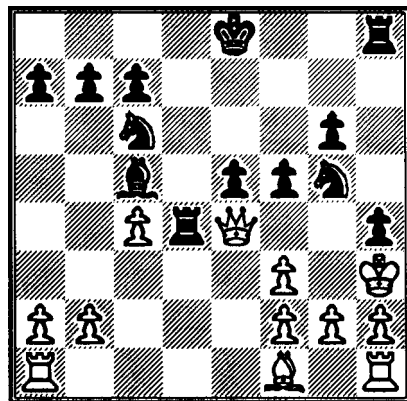
7...Bxf3! 8.exf3 Nxd5!! 9.Bxd8

Also 9.cxd5 Qxg5 10.dxc6 Bb4+ 11.Ke2 Rd8 is hopeless.

9...Bb4+ 10.Ke2 Nf4+ 11...e3 Rxd8 12.Qc2 Bc5+

A pleasant hunt of White's King now begins.

13.Ke4 Rd4+ 14.Kf5 g6+ 15.Kg4 h5+ 16.Kg3 h4+ 17.Kg4 Ne6+ 18.Qe4 f5+ 19.Kh3 Ng5 mate



You will never again see this mate pattern. 0-1

Dolmatov Wins Hastings

by IM John Donaldson

Thirty-year-old Soviet GM Sergey Dolmatov was the winner of this year's Hastings Premier event. The former World Junior Champion scored an undefeated 8.5 from 14 to win the Category 14 (2585) double Round-Robin held Dec. 28-Jan. 14.

After a long period of stagnation, Dolmatov has been showing his potential. In the past year-and-a-half he has had a string of good results: first or equal first at Sochi 1988, Clermont-Ferrand 1989, and the Moscow GMA Open 1989; and equal second in the 1989 U.S.S.R. Championship. His work as second for Kasparov in the last World Championship seems to have paid dividends.

Predrag Nikolic was the leader at the halfway point at 5 from 7 but a poor second half spoiled his chances for victory. GM Boris Gulko of Brookline, Massachusetts also started well with victories over Yusupov and Speelman but some unlucky losses hurt his chances for a higher finish.

The Challengers tournament was won by IM Tony Kosten of England. This result not only earned him a spot in next year's Premier section but also the GM title. His wife, Gyongyver, daughter of Hungarian GM Forintos, completed the family's success by winning one of the open tournaments held as part of the Congress.

Annotations by GM Yasser Seirawan

Choosing the following two games for annotation evoked memories from my early chess career. I played in my first World Junior Championship in Graz, Austria in 1978. The event was dominated by two juniors from the Soviet Union, Sergey Dolmatov and Artur Yusupov. Both players were impressive. 1978 was destined to be Dolmatov's year in the World Junior, as he took the gold and Yusupov the silver. Since that wonderful victory, Dolmatov has played second fiddle to Yusupov, who has made

it to the Candidates' three times. Mark Dvoretsky—the long-time coach of both of Yusupov and Dolmatov—and Dolmatov have always seconded Yusupov during his matches. Dolmatov, by virtue of his first place in the 1989 Moscow GMA Open, is beginning to edge back into the spotlight. As for Yusupov, after losing to Karpov in the Candidates Semi-Finals in 1989, this tournament must have felt like a continuation of his crash to earth.

Nimzo-Indian E54

GM Sergey Dolmatov
GM Jonathan Speelman

Hastings 1989/1990

1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.exd5 cxd5 4.c4 Nf6
5.Nc3 e6 6.Nf3 Bb4 7.Bd3 dxc4 8.Bxc4
O-O 9.O-O Nbd7 10.Bg5 Bxc3

This defense was an early favorite of Anatoly Karpov.

11.bxc3 Qc7!?

Typical Speelmania. Like no other player in the world, Jonathan can spark tactical confrontations from the most innocuous positions. In this case he goes pawn grubbing without completing his development. Highly provocative play. I don't really agree. "Normal play" is 11...b6 preparing to fianchetto and control d5. Karpov has proven the soundness of Black's position, but I prefer White.

12.Bd3!

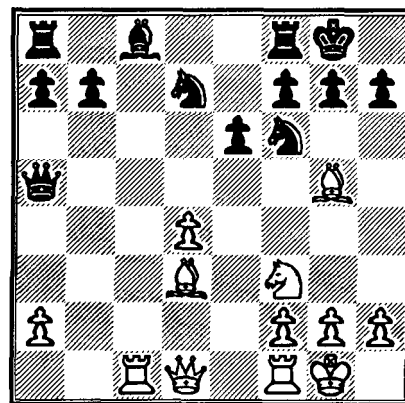
Accepting the challenge. Neither 12.Qd3 nor 12.Qe2 achieves an advantage. 12.Qd3 is a bit awkward with the White Bishop on c4 a sort of odd man out. After 12...b6 Black's plan is clear: put the Rooks on c8 and d8 and hit the hanging pawns. The White Bishop on c4 would have to be repositioned to b3 and c2, costing Dolmatov time, and it still would ultimately be an ineffective piece. 12.Qe2 allows Black a good game after 12...Ne4!. In these types of positions, piece exchanges favor Black. Why? When one side has an advantage in the endgame, that side should force exchanges. Just imagine yourself a pawn up. In this particular position, White has more pawn

islands. Thus, the nature of the position demands that White play the role of the aggressor. He must attack or perish. Jonathan relishes his role of provocateur.

12...Qxc3

Jonathan gets high marks for consistency.

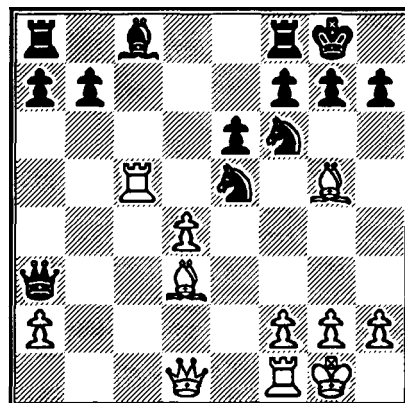
13.Rc1 Qa5



14.Ne5!

An excellent attacking move and one that is easy to miss. Black is ready for his ...b7-b6, ...Bc8-b7 program when, with his control of d5, he can look forward to an easy win. White has to provoke a crisis at once. The text prepares Qf3-g3/h3.

14...Nxe5 15.Rc5 Qa3



16.dxe5!?

An interesting follow-up to the pawn sacrifice initiated on move twelve. After 16...Rxe5, White has a promising Kingside initiative. Sergey undoubtedly made his decision based on the course of the game. Still, it strikes me that Black now has a number of possible defenses.

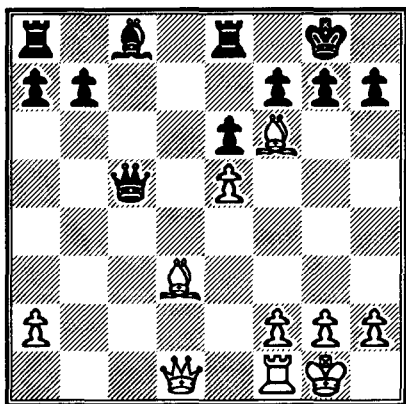
16...Qxc5

Who can question consistency? Black had to reject two other deserving options: 16...Nd7!? 17.Rb5 a6 18.Rb3 (18.Qf3 axb5) Qc5 19.Bxh7+ (Black deserves to be punished. Right?) 19...Kxh7 20.Qh5 + Kg8 21.Rh3 f5, when I don't see an obvious win. Perhaps Jonathan didn't like so many pieces hovering around his King. Another variation on the game continuation is the try 16...Ne4! 17.Bxe4 Qxc5 18.Bf6!? gxf6 19.Qg4 + Kh8 20.Qh4 f5. The difference now is that the Bishop on e4 is attacked. In the game the Bishop is safe on d3.

17.Bxf6 Re8?

Trying to keep his booty. Despite the fact that the Bishop is on d3, I still prefer 17...gxf6 (with the idea that by hacking away on as many pieces as possible, White must eventually run out of material!) 18.Qg4 + Kh8 19.Qh4 f5 20.Qf6 + Kg8 21.Re1 Bd7 22.Re3 Qc1 + 23.Bf1 Qxe3 24.fxe3 Rfc8!. Thus far, the variation seems very smooth. Best play for both sides!? Since attacking ideas based on e3-e4 or g2-g4 don't impress, the natural follow-through is 25.h4, planning the elementary h4-h5-h6, Qf6-g7 checkmate. I don't want to go too far on this tangent but 25...Rc1 26.h5 h6 seems fine for Black. Perhaps White should take the perpetual check earlier?

With the move chosen in the game, Jonathan vacates f8 in order to defend with his Queen. The plan is too passive.



18.Bxh7 +!

A nasty shock. Jonathan was probably calculating 18.Qg4 g6 (18...Qf8 19.Bb5 Rd8 [19...Re7 20.Rd1 intending Rd1-d8] 20.Bxd8 Qxd8 21.Rd1 Qe7 22.Qd4 is good for White) 19.Qa4 Re7! when White only has compensation after 20.Bxe7 Qxe7 21.Bb5 inhibiting Black's development.

• Hastings 1989/90 Category 14 (2585) GM norm = 7.5 •

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Score	Place
1.	GM S. Dolmatov	URS 2610	■	--	--	1=	--	--	1=	--	8.5	1st
2.	GM K. Spraggett	CAN 2555	--	■	0=	--	--	11	--	10	7.5	2nd-3rd
3.	GM P. Nikolic	YUG 2600	--	1=	■	--	=0	--	10	1=	7.5	2nd-3rd
4.	GM J. Speelman	ENG 2610	0=	--	--	■	01	1=	01	--	7	4th
5.	GM A. Yusupov	URS 2610	--	--	--	1	10	■	0=	0=	6.5	5th-7th
6.	GM M. Chandler	ENG 2585	--	00	--	0=	1=	■	--	1	01	5th-7th
7.	GM B. Gulko	USA 2605	0=	--	01	10	1=	=0	■	--	6.5	5th-7th
8.	GM M. Adams	ENG 2505	=0	01	0=	--	--	10	--	■	6	8th

18...Kxh7

There is nowhere to run after 18...Kf8 19.Qg4 gxf6 20.exf6 intending mate on the next move.

19.Qh5 + Kg8 20.Qg5 Qf8 21.Rd1

The situation has clarified. In return for the sacrificed material, White intends a Rook-lift and a quick checkmate.

21...b6 22.Rd4!

The natural 22.Rd3 meets with unexpected resistance: 22...Ba6 (22...Bb7? 23.Rg3 Be4 24.Bxg7 Qb4 25.Bf6 + Bg6 26.h4 with a decisive attack) 23.Rg3 Rad8 24.h4 Rd3 25.f3 Rd1 + 26.Kh2 Bd3! intending the defensive shot Bd3-g6. If 27.Bxg7, Qc5 offers immediate counterattack. Perhaps 27.h5 still offers some winning prospects. Dolmatov's move is superior.

22...Ba6 23.Rg4 Be2 24.Bxg7 Bxg4 25.Bxf8 + Kxf8 26.Qxg4

The combination has definitely worked in White's favor. Black's Rooks are uncoordinated and are unlikely to focus on any White target. The White Queen, on the other hand, can rage around the board. In addition, White's pawn majority on the Kingside is ready to roll.

26...Rac8? 27.h4?

An exchange of mistakes. Black had to play 26...Ke7, and White could have forced Black to hang up his spurs by 27.Qg5; in that case the h-pawn can run for a touchdown.

27...Ke7! 28.Qg5 + Kd7 29.Qf4 a5

Black has no choice. Defending f7 would result in eventual death due to passivity.

30.Qxf7 + Kc6 31.Qf3 + Kc5 32.Qe3 +

Kc6 33.Qf3 + Kc5 34.Qa3 + Kc4 35.Qb3 + Kc5 36.a4!

By stopping Black's play on the Queenside, White cuts off all counterplay. The position is now winning for White. Jonathan squirms long enough to stir up counterchances.

36...Rb8 37.Qc3 + Kd5 38.f4 Ke4 39.Qf3 + Kd4 40.Qc6 Ke3 41.Qc1 + Ke2 42.h5 Rec8 43.Qf1 + Kd2 44.Qb5 Ke3 45.g3 Kd4 46.Kg2 Kc3 47.h6?!

Premature. After 47.g4!, Black has fewer tricks. If 47...Rc5 (47...Rc4 48.Kg3 Rf8 49.Qxb6 intending Qb6-e3 + winning.) 48.Qd7 b5 49.Qa7 Rbc8 50.Qxa5 + and axb5 easily decides. Now the h-pawn is a bit ahead of the main force and must be protected by the Queen, which allows Black his own passer.

47...Rh8! 48.Qd7 b5! 49.axb5 a4 50.b6 a3 51.Qa4 Kb2 52.Qb4 + Ka2 53.h7! Rbc8

The h-pawn is still taboo. If 53...Rxb7?? 54.Qd2 + Kb3 55.Qd3 + Kb2 56.Qxh7 a2 57.Qa7 a1 = Q 58.Qxb8 is an easy Queen and pawn ending for White. More onerous seems 53...Rb7 but this also fails after: 54.Qd2 + Kb3 55.Qd3 + Kb2 56.Qe2 + (The Black King is driven away from the a-pawn.) 56...Kc1 57.Qa6, eliminating the final danger and winning the game.

54.b7 Rc2 + 55.Kf3 Rb2 56.Qc4 + Rb3 + 57.Kg4 Kb2 58.Qc8 Rxb7 59.b8 = Q Rg7 + 60.Kh5 Rgxb3 61.Qd6 Rh3 + 62.Kg6 Rbg3 + 63.Kf7 Rh7 + 64.Kxe6 Rh6 + 65.Kf5 Rxd6 66.exd6 a2 67.d7 a1 = Q 68.Qb7 + 1-0

A nice victory by Dolmatov against a chap who's very hard to beat!

GM Artur Yusupov
GM Boris Gulko

Hastings 1989/1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5
5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 O-O 8.Ne2
Nc6

Black's eighth move has become an important alternative to the standard 8...c5. Besides dodging all the theory on 8...c5, the move 8...Nc6 has other trumps. First, Black develops a piece. More importantly, the move is quite elastic. Black may play for the Queenside—...Nc6-a5, ...c7-c5, and control of the c4 square—or he may attack White's center by ...e7-e5 trying to provoke White into closing the center with d4-d5. Once that happens, Black would be quick to swing his Knight to the blockading square d6 by Na5-b7-d6.

For White's part, he usually aims for a direct Kingside assault either with h2-h4-h5xg6 or O-O, f2-f4-f5. Since the Moscow Interzonal 1982, Kasparov as White has played the subtle 8.Be3!, waiting for Black's cue. If Black plays 8...Nc6, White can post his Knight more aggressively with 9.Ng1-f3, since he is no longer concerned about the potential weakness of d4 pawn. An obscure try is 8.Ba3!?, a move I played against Fedorowicz in Lugano 1987. That game was drawn after several crazy adventures. All of this is not news to Yusupov. Artur clobbered Timman in the Candidates' Semi-Final 1986 when Timman's love of the Grunfeld Defense proved his undoing (Artur won some lovely victories). In this game Yusupov plays purposefully into Black's strength. Personally, I prefer 8.Be3!.

9.O-O

Throwing caution to the wind by 9.h4!? Na5 10.Bd3 is a dangerous continuation for both players!

9...b6 10.Bg5 Bb7 11.Qd2 Qd6 12.Rad1

Yusupov avoids the horrible pitfall fallen into by Ftacnik against Gulko in Biel: 12.e5? Nxe5 (thank you!).

12...Na5 13.Bd3 c5 14.d5

White goes for the big clamp in the center. White also had the option of 14.Bh6, trying to maintain the pawns on d4 and e4. A question of taste to be sure.

14...e6 15.c4

The little I know about the Grunfeld has taught me that when White gets in this



Dolmatov, Dvoretzky, and Yusupov

thrust, Black is in for a tough time.

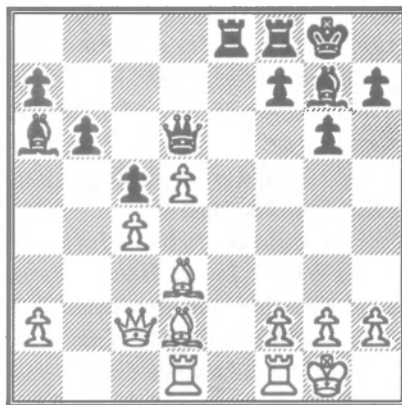
15...Ba6 16.Qc2 exd5 17.exd5 Qd7!

Excellent! Black vacates d6 for his Knight. The Queen as a blockader is invariably misplaced.

18.Ng3 Rae8 19.Bd2

White has discovered that his dark-squared Bishop isn't as good as its counterpart. See my note to move fourteen.

19...Nb7 20.Ne4 Nd6 21.Nxd6 Qxd6



22.Qa4?

It seems to me that Artur had been angling for this win of a pawn for some time. If so, he seriously underestimated Black's counterplay. After the natural 22.Bc3 Re7! 23.Rfe1 Re8 24.Rxe7 Rxe7, White has the better pawn structure, but no more. The game would peter out to a draw. The pawn-grab is a major misjudgement.

22...Bc8 23.Qxa7 Be5!

Steinitzian principles are as sound today as one hundred years ago. In order

for an attack to be successful, a target (a pawn or a pinned piece) must be created. This sounds good, but in practice what does it really mean? Simply this: force your opponent to move his pawns forward. Period. In this case, Black must try to force White to move his f, g, or h pawns. Once White's pawn shield is compromised, Black will have his target. Thus, Black gets an exclamation mark for his "simple" move.

24.h3

White acquiesces and creates two weaknesses: the h3-pawn is now a target and the g3-square is potentially vulnerable. Two other choices that White can reject are 24.Bh6 Bxh2+ 25.Kh1 Qf6!—planning ...Bh2-b8!, one of the longest retreats I've seen!—and now 26.g3 Qf3+ 27.Kxh2 Qh5+ 28.Kg1 Qxh6. Black has won his pawn back and White has serious problems on the light squares. The other try, 24.g3, is worse: 24...Bh3 25.Rfe1 Bd4 26.Rxe8 Rxe8 27.Re1 Bxf2+!? 28.Kxf2 Qf6+ 29.Bf4 Qd4+ 30.Re3 Rxe3 31.Bxe3 Qxd3 is good for Black.

White's best chance is in the endgame after 24.f4! (A weakness to be sure; but in biting this bullet, White limits the damage by forcing some exchanges) 24...Bd4+ 25.Kh1 Bg4 26.Rde1 Ra8 27.Qe7!. In this line, Black wins his pawn back, but White has good drawing chances.

24...Bd4!

Continuing his probe of White's position. The threats are ...Bc8xh3 and ...Qd6-g3.

(Continued on page 22)

The Cutting Edge of Theory

by GM Andy Soltis

Each of the three GMA World Cup Qualifier tournaments during 1988-89 was a theory machine: they produced a wealth of new opening ideas. But the final one, at Palma de Mallorca, may have been the most prolific. With 140 GMs, there was bound to be a bundle of TNs—as well as a few bits of downright bad innovation.

Here's a survey of the more intriguing new and unusual ideas shown off at Palma.

OPEN GAMES

Overall, 1.e4 was quite popular at Palma, but there were relatively few 1.e4 e5 games. In fact, when Maya Chiburdanidze used a *Scotch* to beat Tony Miles, it came about in a Milesian move-order (1.d4 Nc6 2.e4 e5 3.Nf3 exd4 4.Nxd4).

Miles used the rare 4...Qf6 5.Nb5 Bc5 defense, but after 6.Qe2 Bb6 7.N1c3 Nge7 8.Be3!, Black's c-pawn was in trouble. He got a bad game following 8...Ba5 9.O-O O-O 10.Nd5! Nxd5 11.exd5 Ne7 12.d6!. White won in 74.

Another rare bird was seen in Kamsky-Kupreichik: 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 exd4 4.Bc4 Nf6 5.O-O Nxe4 6.Re1 d5 7.Bxd5 Qxd5 8.Nc3. Now Black avoided the volumes of theory supporting 8...Qa5 and went in the other direction with 8...Qh5 9.Nxe4 Be6 10.Bg5 Bb4.

This invites a roughly balanced endgame with 11.Nxd4 Qxd1. But the young American made it a gambit with 11.c3 dxc3 12.bxc3 Ba5 13.Qc1, and following 13...O-O 14.Ng3! Qg6 15.Nh4 Qd3 16.Ne4 Kh8 17.Qf4 he had diverted the Black Queen from the Kingside (1-0, 95 moves).

Among the *Ruy Lopez*s, the most interesting games occurred in non-3...a6 lines. For example, much attention was paid to the Schliemann because of the seventh game of the Timman-Speelman Candidates' Match.

That went 1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 f5 4.Nc3 fxe4 5.Nxe4 d5 6.Nxe5 dxe4 7.Nxc6 Qg5 8.Qe2 Nf6 9.f4 Qxf4 10.Ne5 + c6

11.d4 Qh4+ 12.g3 Qh3 13.Bc4 Be6. At Palma, Popovic-Inkiov went 14.Bf4 O-O O 15.O-O-O, and Black got into quick trouble by disposing of his dark-squared Bishop—15...Bd6 16.Kb1 Rhe8 17.Rhf1 Bxe5? 18.Bxe6+ Qxe6 19.dxe5 Rxd1+ 20.Rxd1 Ng4 21.Re1 (1-0, 55).

In Velimirovic-Klinger, White continued the way Timman had, going after Black's other Bishop with 14.Bg5 O-O-O 15.O-O-O Bd6 16.Nf7 Bxf7 17.Bxf7. The Dutchman had met 17...Rhf8 with 18.Bc4 Rde8 19.d5?!, but ran into trouble. Velimirovic tried to improve with a different center plan—18.Bb3 Rde8 19.c4.

But Black again complicated on the King's wing with 19...Qg4 20.Qe3?! Nh5! (threats: ...h6, ...Rf3) 21.Rdf1 Rxf1 + 22.Rxf1 h6 23.c5 Bxg3! and 0-1, 45.

Jonny Hector surprised the theoretician Viswanathan Anand with Alapin's obscure 3...Bb4 defense to the Lopez. The Indian GM applied the book antidote (4.O-O Nge7 5.c3 Ba5 6.b4 Bb6 7.Bxc6 Nxc6 8.b5 Na5 9.Nxe5 O-O 10.d4).

Believe it or not, the key previous game for this position was a Geller-Taimanov meeting in the 1953 Candidates' tournament. That went 10...d5 11.Ba3 Re8 12.Qh5 f6 13.f4?! with obscure complications. Hector used a more attractive bid for compensation—10...Qe8 11.Nd2 f5. Anand found nothing better than 12.Nec4 fxe4 and drew a long game following 13.Ne3 c6 14.Ba3 Rf6 15.Bb4 d5.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

To no one's surprise, 1...c5 was the most common reply at Palma to 1.e4. In particular, the *Najdorf* 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 proved popular—although Black often transposed into Scheveningen lines by meeting 6.Be2, Be3, or 6.f4 with 6...e6.

Of the distinctly *Najdorfian* lines, the chief focus was on 6.Bc4 e6 7.Bb3 and the recently popular 7...Nbd7 defense. The Knight move had been under a cloud since Fischer-Bednarski from the 1966 Olympiad, when White won quickly after 8.f4 Nc5 9.f5 Nfxe4 10.fxe6 Qh4 + ? 11.g3.

Fischer later gave his eighth and ninth moves exclamation points and said Black would have problems even after the superior 9...Be7.

That judgment was tested in Palma in the third-round game Grunfeld-Wojtkiewicz which continued 9...Be7 10.fxe6 fxe6 11.O-O. Black swiftly assumed the initiative—11...Bd7 12.Be3 b5 13.a3? Nxb3 14.cxb3 O-O—and after 15.b4 Rc8 16.h3 Rc4 he had excellent chances (0-1, 40).

Three rounds later, Vladimir Akopian varied with 10.O-O against Vitaly Tseshkovsky, and this allowed him to meet 11...O-O with 11.fxe6 fxe6 12.Nf5. But the tension petered out after 12...Nxb3 13.Nxe7+ Qxe7 14.axb3 Bd7 15.Bg5 Bc6 16.Qd3 e5 17.b4 Rad8, and a draw was agreed in 26 moves.

Then in the final round, Dragoljub Velimirovic challenged Wojtkiewicz to swallow his e-pawn with 8.f4 Nc5 9.Be3!?. The Pole resisted the temptation, but only for four moves (9...Be7 10.e5! dxe5 11.fxe5 Nfd7 12.Qh5 g6? 13.Qe2 Nxe5).

The consequences were bloody—14.O-O-O Qc7 15.Bh6! Nc6 16.Nxc6 Qxc6 17.Rhe1 Qc7 18.Kb1 b5 19.Nd5!, and Black soon resigned. What did White have for the pawn after 9...Nfxe4? We'll have to wait for the next tournament to find out.

The other major issue of *Najdorf* dispute concerned the 6.Be2 e5 variation—specifically the position that arises after 7.Nb3 Be7 8.Be3 Be6 9.f4 exf4 10.Bxf4 Nc6 11.Qd2 O-O 12.O-O-O Ne5 13.Nd4 Qd7 14.Nxe6 Qxe6 15.Kb1 Rac8.

At the Moscow GMA Qualifier, Khuzmin-de Firmian had gone 16.Qd4 b5 17.h3 Nc4 18.Rhe1 h6 19.Nd5 Nxd5 20.exd5 Qd7 with equality. More promising was 16.Bd3 Nc4 17.Qe1 b5 18.Ne2 with the Knight headed for f5, as Sergey Dolmatov played against Ubilava in Moscow.

At Palma, Black came up with another strategy in Dorfman-Petrosian: after 16.Rhe1 Rhe8 17.Bd3, he transferred the Bishop to the Queenside with 17...Bd8!.

White anticipated 18...Ba5, but even after 18.Ne2 Bb6 19.Bg5 Nxd3 20.cxd3 Bf2!, Black stood very well. The game was drawn in 42 spirited moves following 21.Rf1 Nxe4! 22.dxe4 Qxe4 + 23.Ka1 Rc2 (23...Qxe2? 24.Rxf2) 24.Rxf2!.

In non-Najdorf lines, there were a few odd tries. For example, Sergey Kudrin offered a tempo-gaining idea in the ...Qb6 Richter-Rauzer: after 1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 Nc6 6.Bg5 Qb6 7.Nb3 e6, he played 8.Bf4 against Eduard Gufeld.

That induced 8...Ne5 and thereby gained time with 9.Be3 Qc7 10.f4. A typically sharp situation arose after 10...Nc6 11.g4 a6 12.g5 Nd7 13.Qd2 b5 14.O-O-O Be7 15.h4 Nc5 16.Bg2 b4 17.Ne2, and White even played 17...Nxb3 + 18.cxb3!? Nd4 + 19.Kb1 to safeguard his King (Draw, 67).

After the normal 6...e6 in the Rauzer, Heikki Westerinen caught the young Yugoslav Zdenko Kozul off guard with the recently revived Kurt Richter idea 7.Bb5 Bd7 8.Bxc6 bxc6 9.Qf3. Black usually equalizes with an early ...Qb6, but Kozul tried 9...h6 10.Bh4 e5?! and was in positional difficulties after 11.Nf5 Bxf5 12.Qxf5 Be7 13.O-O-O Rb8 14.Rd3 g6 15.Qf3 g5 16.Bg3 Nd7 and 17.Rhd1 Nc5 18.Bxe5! (1-0, 31).

Kudrin's inevitable Dragon came in for a few challenges, such as Watson-Kudrin (1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 Nc6 8.Qd2 O-O 9.Bc4 Bd7 10.h4 h5 11.O-O-O Ne5 12.Bb3 Rc8). White invited the notorious Exchange sacrifice with 13.Bh6 Bxh6 14.Qxh6 Rxc3 15.bxc3 Qc7 16.Kb1.

Black's delaying of ...Qxc3 is the latest wrinkle in this line, and it worked here after 16...Rc8 17.g4 a5 18.Nf5 Bxf5!, followed by 19.exf5 Qxc3 20.fgx6 Nc4! 21.gxf7 + Kxf7 22.Qc1 a4 with a draw in 53.

Finally, a last-round battle of Icelanders, Arnason-Peturrson, varied with 7...O-O 8.Bc4 Nc6 9.Qe2. On e2 the Queen prevents a lot of ...Nc4 and ...b5 counterplay, but this line is supposed to be bad because of 9...Na5 10.Bd3 e5.

White's attack is dead, but he got a fine positional game after 11.Nb3 Be6 12.O-O a6 13.Qf2 Nd7 14.Rfd1. The hole at d5 and Queenside weaknesses mounted after 14...b5 15.Nxa5 Qxa5 16.Bf1 Rfc8 17.a4! b4 18.Nd5 Bxd5 19.Rxd5 Qc7 20.a5 (1-0, 29).

FRENCH DEFENSE

Somebody is going to have to do something about the ...Qxd5 system against the **Tarrasch** (1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nd2 c5 4.exd5 Qxd5 5.Ngf3 cxd4 6.Bc4 Qd6 7.O-O Nf6 8.Nb3 Nc6 9.Nbxd4 Nxd4 10.Nxd4). It's just too easy for Black to play—and it keeps winning games, as Geller-Naumkin demonstrated.

Black chose 10...Bd7 in order to castle quickly, and Geller countered with a favorite plan of 11.b3 O-O-O 12.Bb2 Qc7 (12...Qf4!?) 13.Qe2 h5 14.a4.

However, White's avoidance of 14.h3 left him grasping for equality after 14...Ng4! 15.g3 a6. His piece sac 16.Nb5?! axb5 17.axb5 Kb8 18.Ra4 was repulsed easily (18...Bc5 19.b4 Bb6 20.Bd3 Bc8 and 0-1, 26).

There were relatively few 3.Nc3 Frenches at Palma, and it's not likely that Abramovic's treatment of the **Winawer** will win many adherents. Against the untitled Spaniard L. Colmas, he played 1.e4 e6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e5 c5 5.a3 Bxc3 + 6.bxc3 Ne7 7.a4 Nbc6 8.Nf3 Bd7 9.Be2 Qa5 10.Qd2 f6 11.Ba3?!

What he had in mind following 11...fxe5 12.Bxc5 e4! wasn't clear, but surely it wasn't right to go in for 13.Nh4? g5! 14.Bh5 + Kd8 15.Rb1 gxf4 16.Rxb7 Kc8 and 0-1, 25.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

The Caro was quiet in Palma with few new discoveries. But opinions about a line in the 4...Nd7 variation may be changed by Kupreichik-Spiridonov (1.e4 c6 2.d4 d5 3.Nc3 dxe4 4.Nxe4 Nd7 5.Bc4 Ngf6 6.Ng5 e6 7.Qe2 Nb6 8.Bb3 h5 9.N5f3 c5 10.Bf4 a6).

Lately White has been playing the ugly-looking 11.c4, as in Watson-Spiridonov, which went 11...cxd4 12.O-O-O Bc5 13.Nxd4 Qe7 14.Ngf3 O-O 15.Rhg1 (1-0, 37).

But Kupreichik continued 11.O-O-O, a move that is supposed to give Black excellent compensation for a pawn after 11...c4 12.Bxc4 Nxc4 13.Qxc4 Nd5 14.Bd2 b5. Kupreichik's 15.Qe2 appears to be new, and after 15...Bb7 16.Ne5 Nf6 17.Ngf3 Rc8 18.Kb1 Be4 19.Rc1 Qd5 20.Rhe1, he had both a solid position and an extra pawn. White took the initiative after 20...Be7 21.g4 and ground out a win in 65 moves.

CENTER COUNTER

Recent experience with 1.e4 d5 2.exd5 Qxd5 3.Nc3 Qa5 4.d4 Nf6 5.Nf3 Bf5 had indicated Black may be OK after the usual 6.Ne5 c6 7.Bc4 e6 8.Qe2 Bb4!. At Palma, Daniel Campora tried, instead, to blow Curt Hansen away with 8.g4 Bg6 9.h4 Bb4 10.Bd2.

The best Hansen could find to save his Bishop from 11.h5 was 10...Ne4 11.f3! Nxc3 12.bxc3 Bxc3. Then 13.Rb1 b5 14.Bb3 led to a wild game that was drawn long after 14...Nd7! 15.Nxc6 Bxd2 + 16.Qxd2 Qc7 15.d5 Nf6 18.h5 Nxd5. Improvements for both sides (10...Nbd7!?, 13.h5!) readily suggest themselves.

On to the Queenside stuff.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

In the **Queen's Gambit Accepted**, one of the latest finesses in the 1.d4 d5 2.c4 dxc4 3.e4 variation is 3...e5 4.Nf3 Bb4 +. The idea is that the Bishop check at move four prompts 5.Bd2, whereas if it's delayed a move, White has more options (4...exd4 5.Bxc4 Bb4 + 6.Nbd2).

True, you can meet 4...Bb4 + with 5.Nc3 as Alexey Dreev has tried. But can White really play 5.Nbd2!? c3 6.Qa4 + Nc6 7.d5 as Joel Lautier did against Maxim Dlugy in the last round at Palma?

The liquidation that followed (7...cxd2 + 8.Nxd2 Nge7 9.dxc6 Nxc6 10.Bb5 Bd7 11.Bxc6 Bxd2 + 12.Bxd2 Bxc6) seemed to leave White a pawn down with compensation only in the drawing power of the Bishops. After 13.Qa3!? Bxe4 14.Rd1 Qd3 15.Bc3 Qb5, Black had only two pawns—but lost due to a later hallucination.

Meanwhile, a lot of attention was paid to the Slav, where TNs are often seen around move 19 these days. One example is the renascent variation of the **Meran** that runs 1.d4 d5 2.c4 c6 3.Nf3 Nf6 4.Nc3 e6 5.e3 Nbd7 6.Bd3 dxc4 7.Bxc4 b5 8.Bd3 Bb7 9.e4 b4 10.Na4 c5 11.e5 Nd5 12.O-O cxd4.

A crucial line is 13.Nxd4 Nxe5 14.Bb5 + Nd7 15.Re1, which seems to give White a withering attack (15...Rc8 16.Qh5 g6 17.Qe2). In *Informant* 47, Timman awarded 19...a6 a "?! " because of 18.Bxa6 Bxa6 19.Qxa6 Ra8 20.Qc4. ■

In our next issue we will conclude GM Soltis' survey of the openings of Palma de Mallorca.

INSIDE NEWS

Short Reports from Around the World

Asheville, North Carolina

IMs Boris Kogan, Kamran Shirazi, and John Donaldson tied for first in the Land of the Sky Open held January 19-21 at the world-famous Grove Park Inn in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Their 4.5-.5 scores were good for \$1,083.33 and 18 Grand Prix points apiece. Tying for fourth through ninth at 4-1 (and collecting \$125 apiece) were GMs Nick de Firmian and Anatoly Lein, IM Tim Taylor, SMs Ronald Burnett and Randy Kolvick, and unrated Dima Chivelbahn. The tournament attracted 287 players in three sections with a guaranteed prize fund of \$15,000.

Tournament directors for the 3rd Land of the Sky Open were Robert Singletary, Ken Baxter, and Paul Sharer. The driving force behind The Land of the Sky, which has become the biggest tournament in the South, is Wilder Wadford, President of the North Carolina Chess Association and the Asheville Chess Club. At the end of this year's event, he announced that the fourth Land of the Sky will be held next year at the same time with an increased prize fund (\$20,000).

Sicilian Alapin B22

SM Ronald Burnett
GM Nick de Firmian

Land Of The Sky 1990

1.e4 c5 2.c3 Nf6 3.e5 Nd5 4.d4 cxd4 5.cxd4 d6 6.Nf3 Nc6 7.exd6 e6 8.Nc3 Qxd6 9.Bd3 Be7 10.O-O O-O 11.a3 Nxc3 12.bxc3 b6 13.Ng5 h6 14.Qh5 Bxg5 15.Bxg5 Qd5 16.f4 Nxd4 17.Qh3 Nf5 18.Bxf5 exf5 19.Be7 Re8 20.Rad1 Qc6 21.Bd6 Ba6 22.Rf2 Qxd6 0-1

King's Indian E60

IM Karl Burger
GM Roman Dzindzichashvili

Land of the Sky 1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.Nf3 g6 3.g3 c5 4.d5 Bg7 5.Bg2 d6 6.c4 b5 7.O-O O-O 8.Re1 bxc4

9.Nc3 e5 10.Nxe5 dxe5 11.d6 e4 12.Nxe4 Nfd7 13.Nc3 Nb6 14.a4 a5 15.Bxa8 Nxa8 16.Qd5 Nb6 17.Qxc5 Be6 18.Bg5 f6 19.Be3 N6d7 20.Qb5 f5 21.Nd5 Kh8 22.Rad1 Ne5 23.Bb6 Qd7 24.Bxa5 Qf7 25.Bc3 Nbd7 26.Nf4 g5 27.Nxe6 Qxe6 28.Qd5 Qh6 29.a5 f4 30.Bxe5 Bxe5 31.a6 Qf6 32.Rf1 Qd8 33.Qxc4 f3 34.exf3 Bf6 35.Qd5 Qb6 36.Qb7 Qxb7 37.axb7 Rb8 38.Rc1 Kg8 39.Rc7 Nf8 40.Ra1 Bd8 41.Ra8 1-0

Crossville, Tennessee

IMs Stuart Rachels and Boris Kogan and NM Curt Jones took top honors in the 13th Fairfield Glade Open held January 5-7. Their scores of 4.5-.5 were good for \$366.66 each. USCF Vice-President Harry Sabine organized this event, one of the bigger annual tournaments in the South.

Sicilian Sozin B57

NM David Sprenkle
IM Stuart Rachels

Fairfield Glade Open 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nc3 Nc6 3.Nge2 d6 4.d4 cxd4 5.Nxd4 Nf6 6.Bc4 Qb6 7.Nb3 e6 8.O-O Be7 9.Be3 Qc7 10.Bd3 a6 11.a4 b6 12.f4 Bb7 13.Qf3 Nb4 14.f5 e5 15.g4 d5 16.g5 d4 17.gxf6 Bxf6 18.Nb5 axb5 19.Bxb5 + Nc6 20.Bd2 O-O 21.Bd3 Kh8 22.Qh5 Ne7 23.Rf3 g6 24.Qh6 Rg8 25.Kf2 Qc6 26.Bg5 Bxg5 27.Qxg5 f6 0-1

Columbus, Ohio

The Ohio Winter Open, replacing the annual Cardinal Open, attracted a field of 122 players to Ohio's capital over the 13th and 14th of January. IM John Donaldson was first with 4.5-.5, good for \$500 and 10 Grand Prix points. SM Ronald Burnett of Tennessee, who defeated IM Michael Brooks in the last round, and Ohio Masters Chuck Diebert and Dan Lancry tied for second at 4-1. Bob Bainter or-

ganized and Andy Thall directed this event.

Correze, France

Southern France was the scene of a match this past fall between 1988 World Junior Champion Joel Lautier and former Candidate Kevin Spraggett. At 2585 - compared to Lautier's 2465 - Spraggett was considered a heavy favorite going in, especially in view of his sterling match record (a victory over A. Sokolov and a very close defeat by Yusupov). However, the young Lautier, fresh from an excellent result in the Soviet Union (Sochi), played well. When Spraggett overpressed in Game Three, he gained a key point and enough confidence to draw the match 3-3.

English A34

GM Kevin Spraggett
IM Joel Lautier

Correze, Match (1) 1989

1.c4 Nf6 2.Nc3 c5 3.g3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5 5.Bg2 Nc7 6.b3 e5 7.Bb2 Be7 8.Nh3 Nc6 9.O-O h5 10.f4 h4 11.Nf2 hxg3 12.hxg3 exf4 13.gxf4 Qd6 14.e3 Qh6 15. Re1 Be6 16.Qf3 f5 17.Ba3 O-O-O 18.Rad1 Nd5 19.Na4 g5 20.Nxc5 g4 21.Qe2 Bxc5 22.Bxc5 Qh2 + 23.Kf1 g3 24.Nd3 Nf6 25.Ne5 Bd5 26.Nf3 Rdg8 27.e4 Nxe4 28.Qd3 Qh6 29.Qxd5 Qxf4 30.Be3 Qg4 31.Rc1 Rg7 32.Rc4 Rd8 33.Qa5 1-0

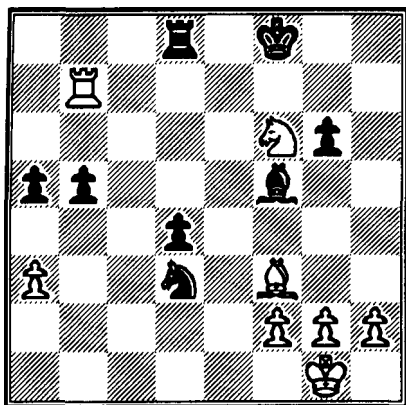
English A28

GM Kevin Spraggett
IM Joel Lautier

Correze, Match (3) 1989

1.c4 e5 2.Nc3 Nf6 3.Nf3 Nc6 4.d3 d5 5.cxd5 Nxd5 6.e4 Nb6 7.Be2 Be7 8. Be3 O-O 9.O-O f5 10.exf5 Bxf5 11.Ne4 Qd5 12.Qc2 Rac8 13.a3 a5 14.Rac1 Nd4 15.Bxd4 exd4 16.Nfd2 Rfd8 17.Bf3 Qb5 18.Rfe1 Bf8 19.Nc5 Bxc5 20.Qxc5 c6 21.Ne4 Na4 22.Qxb5 cxb5 23.Rxc8 Bxc8

24.Ng5 g6 25.Re7 Nxb2 26.Nxh7 Bf5
27.Rxb7 Nxd3 28.Nf6+ Kf8 29.Nh7+
Kg8 30.Nf6+ Kf8



31.Rxb5 Kg7 32.Nd5 Rc8 33.h4 Ne5
34.Ne7 Rc1+ 35.Kh2 Nxf3+ 36.gxf3 Be6
37.Nd5 d3 38.Rb7+ Kf8 39. Nf4 d2
40.Nxe6+ Ke8 0-1

London, England

An impressively strong field gathered in London's Athenaeum Club for the European Speed Championship, an 8-player invitational Knock-out at 25 minutes per game. Infolink, the computer-information company, sponsored the event—which was filmed for Thames TV. Since the games have yet to be screened, we cannot publish the moves.

The event started with a Beauty and the Beast pairing, apparently designed with TV in mind. Garry Kasparov beat Zsotia Polgar. This was not considered a serious assault from Polgaria on Kasparov's supremacy. Zsotia was perhaps more a stalking horse for Polgars yet to come.

Other first round winners were Timman (vs. Lautier), Speelman (vs. Illescas), and Adams (vs. Hjartarson). Both semifinals were then won by the English underdogs, with Timman blundering against Adams and Kasparov falling into a weird endgame trap against Speelman.

In the final, Speelman beat Adams in a 5-minute game after the first game was drawn.

Mendrisio, Switzerland

The 10th Challenge di Mendrisio tournament, sponsored by the Banca del Got-

tardo, was the largest and strongest in the series, featuring 12 GMs and 16 IMs.

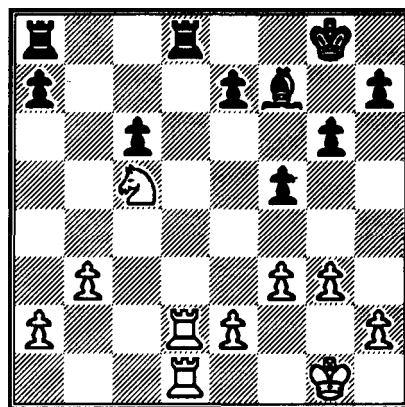
Played between October 28 and November 1 in the Swiss-Italian border town of Chiasso, the tournament was a triumph for Yugoslavia. GMs Ognjen Cvitan and Dragan Barlov tied for first place ahead of a powerful Soviet contingent. Both Cvitan and Barlov were undefeated, each conceding three draws to other titled players. Cvitan, who was awarded the first-place trophy and first prize of 3,750 Swiss francs on a tiebreak (Buchholz), became the first person to win the Challenge di Mendrisio twice. (He won the tournament in 1987.) Cvitan took the lead in the event with the following fine positional game.

English A30

GM Ognjen Cvitan
IM Branko Filipovic

Challenge di Mendrisio, 1989

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.g3 g6 3.b3 Bg7 4.Bb2 c5 5.c4
O-O 6.Bg2 d6 7.O-O Nc6 8.d4 d5 9.dxc5
dxc4 10.Ne5 Qxd1 11.Rxd1 Nd7 12.Nxc4
Bxb2 13.Nxb2 Nxc5 14.Nc3 Be6 15.Bxc6
bxc6 16.Nba4 Nxa4 17.Nxa4 f5 18.Nc5
Bd5 19.f3 Rfd8 20.Rd2 Bf7 21. Rad1



21...Rxd2 22.Rxd2 Be8 23.Kf2 Kf7
24.Rd4 Rb8 25.Ra4 Rb5 26.b4 a5 27.bxa5
1-0

The first sign that the Soviets were not going to dominate this event came in the third round. The third seed, Evgeny Pigusov, was held to a draw by the Frenchman Arnaud Delanoy—while Anatoly Vaisier, the fourth seed, was destroyed by the young German Alfred Weindl.

King's Indian Four Pawns E76

GM Anatoly Vaisier
FM Alfred Weindl

Challenge di Mendrisio, 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f4
O-O 6.Nf3 Na6 7.Be2 e5 8.dxe5 dxe5
9.Qxd8 Rxd8 10.Nxe5 Nc5 11.Bf3 Be6
12.Nd5 Nfd7 13.Nxd7 Rxd7 14.Ke2 Re8
15.e5 c6 16.Be3 Na4 17.b3 cxd5 18.bxa4 d4
19.Bd2 f6 20.c5 fxe5 21.fxe5 Bxe5 22.Rab1
d3+ 23.Kd1 Bd4 24.Rxb7 Rxb7 25.Bxb7
Bxc5 26.Bf4 Bxa2 27. Ba6 Rd8 28.Rf1
Bb3+ 29.Kc1 Ba3+ 0-1

Challenge di Mendrisio Final scores:
= 1st GM Cvitan (YUG), GM Barlov
(YUG) 7.5;

= 3rd GM Chernin (URS), GM
Gheorghiu (ROM), IM Sher (URS), IM
Bykhovsky (URS), GM Miles (USA),
GM Vaisier (URS), GM Csom (HUN),
GM Dizdarevic (YUG), 7.

By GM Ian Rogers

Novosibirsk, USSR

The quarterfinal match of the VII European Club Cup took place in Novosibirsk November 29-30. Vektor (Novosibirsk) played against Central Army Club C.S.K.A. (Moscow). The Army chess players won 6.5-5.5.

English A39

GM Evgeny Vladimirov
GM Vitaly Tseshkovsky

VII European Club Cup, 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 c5 5.Nf3
O-O 6.O-O cxd4 7.Nxd4 Nc6 8. Nc3 Ng4
9.e3 Nge5 10.b3 d6 11.h3 Rb8 12.Bb2
Nxd4 13.exd4 Nc6 14.d5 Na5 15.Qe2 b6
16.b4 Nb7 17.Nb5 Bxb2 18.Qxb2 a5
19.Nd4 Qc7 20.Nc6 Ra8 21.Rae1 Re8
22.Nxc7+ Rxc7 23.Qf6 Rxf6 24.Rxf6 dxc7
25.d6 Qxc4 26.Qxe5 Bd7 27.Bxb7 Re8
28.Qd5 Qxd5 29.Bxd5 Rd8 30.Rc1 Kf8
31.h4 Be8 32.Bb7 Rxd6 33.Ba6 b5 34.Bb7
Rd4 35.a3 Rd3 36.Rc8 Ke7 37.Ra8 Bd7
38.Kg2 Kd6 39.Ra7 h5 40.Be4 Rc3 41.Kf1
Be6 42.Ke2 Rb3 43.Bd3 Bc4 44.Bxc4 bxc4
45.Kd2 f6 46.Kc2 g5 47. Rxa5 gxh4
48.gxh4 Ke6 49.f4 f5 50.Re5+ Kf6 51.Rc5
Rxa3 52.Rxc4 Ke6 53.b5 Kd5 54.Rb4 Kc5
55.b6 Ra2+ 56.Kc3 Ra3+ 57.Rb3 Ra8
58.b7 Rb8 59.Rb4 Kd5 60. Kb3 Kc5
61.Ka4 Kd5 62.Ka5 Kc5 63.Rb6 Kd4
64.Ka6 1-0

Ian Rogers Wins Groningen

by Jules Welling

Aussie GM Ian Rogers won his second Groningen GM tournament. Rogers, who now lives in the Dutch capital of Amsterdam, repeated his victory of 1988. He scored 6.5 out of 9 and was the only undefeated player.

Rogers' main rival was the Indian GM Viswanathan Anand. Anand had to content himself with second place after a sixth-round loss to the young Dutch IM Joris Brenninkmeijer. Brenninkmeijer was within grasp of a GM norm, but needed a last-round win against his countryman GM Jeroen Piket. After a pitched battle, Piket won, and earned a share of third place. Also tying for third were two Soviet GMs—Zurab Azmaiparashvili and former World Champion Vassily Smyslov. For Smyslov, the tournament had some extra meaning.

In 1946, he participated in the first post-war tournament, also held in Groningen (1. Botvinnik 14.5/19, 2. Euwe 14, 3. Smyslov 12.5). In that famous tournament, Smyslov lost one game (against Botvinnik); forty-three years later, he again lost one game—against the Swedish GM Ferdinand Hellers, who finished seventh. The winner of last year's Open group, Yugoslav GM Martinovic, disappointed by only scoring two draws.

Sicilian Rossolimo B51

GM Slobodan Martinovic
GM Viswanathan Anand

Groningen 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.Bb5+ Nc6 4.O-O Bd7 5.c3 Nf6 6.Re1 a6 7.Bxc6 Bxc6 8.d4 Bxe4 9.Bg5 Bd5 10.c4 Bxc4 11.Nc3 e6 12.Bxf6 gxf6 13.d5 e5 14.Nh4 Bb5 15.Ne4 Bd7 16.Qh5 h6 17.f4 Qe7 18.fxe5 dxe5 19.d6 Qe6 20.Rf1 O-O-O 21.Nxc5 Qxd6 22.Nxd7 Rxd7 23.Nf5 Qb6+ 24.Kh1 Bc5 25.Qg4 Kb8 26.Nxh6 Rhd8 27.Qf5 Qxb2 28.h3 Rd2 29.Rab1 Qxa2 30.Qxf6 Qd5 31.Qg7 Bf8 32.Qg4 Bxh6 33.Rf6 Bf4 34.Rf1 Rd1 35.R6xf4 exf4 36.Qxf4+ Ka8 0-1

• Groningen 1989 •

1. GM I. Rogers	AUS	2470	x	½	½	½	1	1	½	1	①	½	6.5
2. GM V. Anand	IND	2555	½	x	½	0	½	1	½	½	1	①	5.5
3. GM V. Smyslov	URS	2565	½	½	x	1	½	½	0	½	½	1	5
4. IM J. Brenninkmeijer	HOL	2430	½	1	0	x	½	0	①	½	½	①	5
5. GM Z. Azmaiparashvili	URS	2575	0	½	½	½	x	½	½	½	1	1	5
6. GM J. Piket	HOL	2540	0	①	½	1	½	x	①	③	½	1	5
7. GM F. Hellers	SWE	2560	½	½	1	0	½	0	x	1	½	½	4.5
8. IM V. Spasov	BUL	2430	①	½	½	½	½	½	0	x	½	1	4
9. IM R. Kuijff	HOL	2530	0	0	½	½	0	½	½	½	x	1	3.5
10. GM S. Martinovic	YUG	2460	½	0	①	0	0	0	½	0	0	x	1

Sicilian Rossolimo B30

GM Ian Rogers
IM Rini Kuijff

Groningen 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 e6 4.Bxc6 bxc6 5.d3 d6 6.e5 d5 7.c4 Ne7 8.O-O Ng6 9.Nc3 Be7 10.Na4 O-O 11.b3 f6 12.Bb2 d4 13.Ba3 fxe5 14.Qe2 Rf5 15.g3 e4 16.dxe4 Rf6 17.e5 Rf5 18.Kg2 Qc7 19.Bxc5 Bb7 20.b4 Raf8 21.Nxd4 Rxe5 22.Qc2 Rd8 23.Rad1 Bf6 24.Nf3 Rf5 25.Rxd8+ Qxd8 26.Rd1 Qc8 27.Nc3 e5 28.Ne4 Rh5 29.Qd3 Qh3+ 30.Kg1 Bc8 31.Qd8+ 1-0

Sicilian Scheveningen B82

GM Ferdinand Hellers
IM Joris Brenninkmeijer

Groningen 1989

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6 5.Nc3 a6 6.f4 e6 7.Bd3 Nbd7 8.Nf3 Qc7 9.O-O g6 10.f5 Bg7 11.Qe1 O-O 12.Qh4 b5 13.Bh6 Bb7 14.Ng5 Rae8 15.Rf2 b4 16.Ne2 Qc5 17.h3 exf5 18.exf5 Ne5 19.Bxg7 Kxg7 20.Ng3 Nxd3 21.cxd3 h6 22.N5e4 Bxe4 23.Nxe4 Rxe4 24.dxe4 g5 25.Qg3 Nxe4 26.Qf3 Qxf2+ 27.Qxf2 Nxf2 28.Kxf2 Rc8 29.Rd1 Rc2+ 30.Kf3 Rxb2 31.Rxd6 Rxa2 32.Rb6 a5 33.g3 h5 34.h4 Ra3+ 35.Ke4 Rxb3 36.hxg5 Rxb3 0-1

King's Indian E99

GM Jeroen Piket
IM Vasil Spasov

Groningen 1989

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 Bg7 4.e4 O-O

5.Nf3 d6 6.Be2 e5 7.O-O Nc6 8.d5 Ne7 9.Ne1 Nd7 10.Be3 f5 11.f3 h5 12.b4 f4 13.Bf2 Nf6 14.c5 g5 15.Rc1 Ng6 16.cxd6 cxd6 17.Nb5 Rf7 18.Nxa7 Bd7 19.a4 g4 20.a5 g3 21.Bb6 gxh2+ 22.Kh1 Qe8 23.Nd3 h4 24.Nf2 Nh5 25.Kxh2 Ng3 26.Rg1 h3 27.gxh3 Bf6 28.Qd3 Nh4 29.Rc7 Qb8 30.Nc6 bxc6 31.dxc6 Be6 32.Qxd6 Qe8 33.Rxf7 Kxf7 34.Bd1 Qe7 35.Qxe7+ Bxe7 36.Nd3 Bd6 37.c7 Rc8 38.Nc5 Bc4 39.Rxg3 fxb3+ 40.Kxg3 Ng6 41.Ba4 Bxc5 42.Bxc5 Rxc7 43.h4 Kf6 44.h5 Nf4 45.h6 Ne6 46.Bd6 Rh7 47.b5 Rxh6 48.a6 Rh7 49.Bb8 Nc7 50.a7 Rg7 51.Kf2 Na8 b6 Ba6 53.f4 exf4 54.e5 Kf5 55.Bc2 Kg4 56.Bd1 Kg5 57.Bc7 Bb7 58.Bf3 Bxf3 Draw

Sicilian Kopec B50

GM Slobodan Martinovic
IM Joris Brenninkmeijer

Groningen 1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 d6 3.c3 Nf6 4.Bd3 Bg4 5.Bc2 Nc6 6.d3 e6 7.Nbd2 d5 8.Qe2 Be7 9.h3 Bh5 10.Nf1 c4 11.Ng3 Bxf3 12.gxf3 cxd3 13.Bxd3 Qc7 14.f4 dxe4 15.Nxe4 Nd5 16.Qf3 O-O-O 17.Bd2 f5 18.Ng3 g5 19.Qe2 Nxf4 20.Bxf4 gxf4 21.Nh5 Kb8 22.O-O-O Nd4 23.Qf1 e5 24.Ng7 Ba3 25.Bc4 Qa5 26.Kb1 Qb6 27.b3 Nc6 28.Qe2 Rhf8 29.Rxd8+ Rxd8 30.Nxf5 Qa5 31.Qc2 e4 32.Qxe4 Qxc3 33.Qc2 Qe5 34.Nh4 Nb4 35.Nf3 Qf6 36.Qe2 0-1

Red Army Maneuvers

Without question, the Soviet Union is the number one chess country in the world. Producer of seven of the last eight World Champions, and over a third of the top one hundred players in the world today, the U.S.S.R. has created a remarkable pipeline of talent.

How? Start with good coaching and literature, then add excellent state support and millions of players. However, the key factor may well be the fierce internal events in the U.S.S.R. that quickly produce battle-hardened veterans. Little-publicized in the West, these events are stepping-stones for the aspiring Soviet Master. Success guarantees a comfortable lifestyle and travel to the West—failure, a dreary existence.

Soviet correspondent Vassil Malyshev sends us a report of a typical Soviet internal event where the players aren't well known—though some will be.

by Vassily Malyshev

The 35th Individual Championship of the Soviet Army and the Navy took place in Novosibirsk. The tournament didn't draw as strong a field as previous years. The 18 players included three IMs, 11 NMs, and four Candidate Masters (CM). The average FIDE rating was 2385, or Category 6.

Although several well-known players took part (including young IMs Serper and Dzandzava, the veteran of the Armed Forces V. Karasev, and others), the championship finished with the sensational victory of the 21-year old CM (Candidate Master) Alexander Lagunov, who was admitted at the last moment because of no-shows! Lagunov gathered 11.5 points from 17 and overfulfilled the NM norm by one point. His play is distinguished by good knowledge of theory and exact appraisal of positions, allowing him to act coolly in various situations.

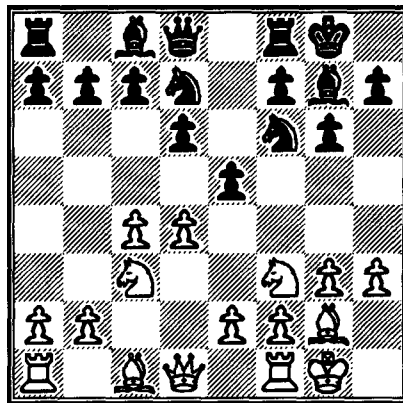
Quiet play by White, elucidated by the new champion's notes, creates a pleasant impression in the following game.

King's Indian Fianchetto E68

CM Alexander Lagunov
NM Sergey Kalinichev

Soviet Army & Navy, Novosibirsk, 1989

1.Nf3 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.g3 Bg7 4.Bg2 O-O
5.O-O d6 6.Nc3 e5 7.d4 Nbd7 8.h3!?



White avoids the sharp variations beginning with 8.e4 h6 (or 8...a6).

8...h6!?

A novelty. 8...c6 is usually played, but Black believes that White will play e4 anyway.

9.Be3 Re8?!

Better was 9...exd4.

10.dxe5! Nxe5

Black also stands worse after 10...dxe5
11.Qd2 Kh7 12.Rfd1.

11.Nxe5 Rxe5

No better is 11...dxe5 12.Qxd8 Rxd8
13.Nb5.

12.Qd2

But not immediately 12.c5 because of
12...Rxe3 13.fxe3 Qe7 with mild counterplay.

12...Kh7 13.c5!

Black has lost the battle in the center, and now undertakes a not-quite-correct attack against the White King.

13...Rh5 14.g4 Bxg4 15.hxg4 Nxg4

A standard piece sacrifice, but here it is not sufficient.

16.Bf4! Rxc5 17.Bxb7 Rb8 18.Bg2 Rb4

The activity of Black's pieces looks threatening, but several exact moves dispel all illusions.

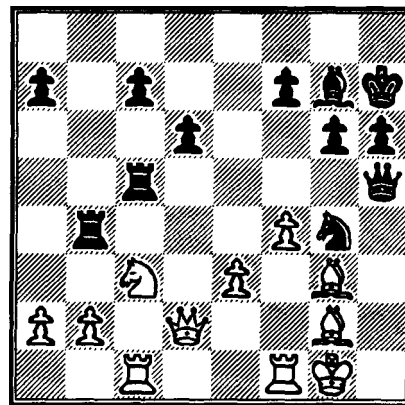
19.e3

But not 19.Rac1?? Rd4! and Black wins!

19...Qh4

Threatening 20...Rxf4.

20.Bg3 Qh5 21.Rac1 Be5 22.f4 Bg7



23.Nd1!

Liquidates the material treats: 23...Ne3 and 24...Bd4.

23...Rxc1 24.Qxc1 g5 25.Qxc7 gxf4
26.Rxf4 Rxf4 27.Bxf4 Be5 28.Qc2+ f5
29.Qc7+ Kg6 30.Bd5! 1-0

Alexander is a representative of the Novosibirsk Army Sport Club (SCA). His trainer is Al. Hasin, a very strong NM.

There were many interesting creative achievements among the other participants. The Best Game Prize, awarded by Soviet Siberia newspaper, went to the following effort.

Grunfeld Exchange D89

NM A. Nenashev
CM V. Chuchelov

Soviet Army & Navy, Novosibirsk, 1989

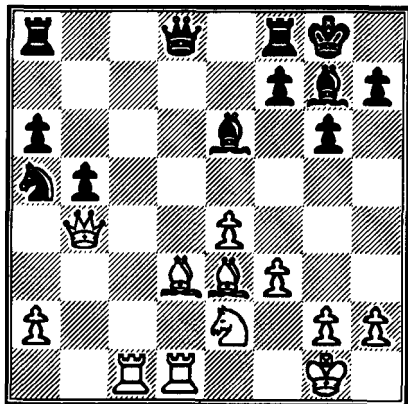
1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 g6 3.Nc3 d5 4.cxd5 Nxd5
5.e4 Nxc3 6.bxc3 Bg7 7.Bc4 c5 8.Ne2 O-O
9.O-O Nc6 10.Be3 Bg4 11.f3 Na5 12.Bd3
cxd4 13.cxd4 Be6 14.Qa4!? a6! 15.d5 Bd7

A novelty. Gligoric-Portisch, San Antonio, 1972, went 15...b5 16.Qb4 Bxa1 17.Rxa1 Bd7 18.Qd4 with an unclear position.

16.Qb4 b5 17.Rac1 e6 18.dxe6 Bxe6
19.Rfd1

19...Rc8

Black sacrifices the Exchange, getting good play for his pieces.



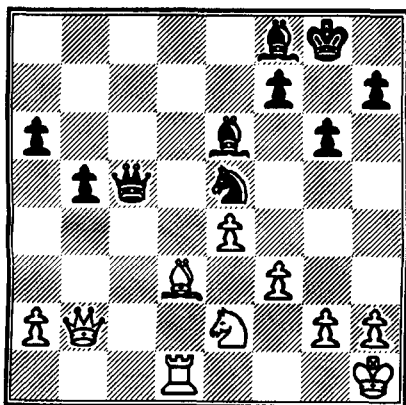
20.Bc5 Nc6 21.Qa3 Ne5!

If 21...Re8? 22.Bb5.

22.Bxf8

If 22.Bb5 Qg5

22...Bxf8 23.Rxc8 Qxc8 24.Qb2 Qc5 + 25.Kh1



25...Nxh3!!

Like thunder on a clear day.

26.Nf4

If 26.gxf3 then 26...Qf2, and it's difficult for White to defend himself—for example: 27.Qc2 Qxf3 + 28.Kg1 Bh3 29.Nd4 Bc5!, winning.

26...Nxh2!! 27.Nxe6

If 27.Kxh2, then Bd6, and now: 28.g3 Bxf4 29.gxf4 Qh5 and 30...Qxd1, or 28.Rf1 g5 29.g3 gxf4 30.gxf4 Qh5 + with a strong attack.

27...Qh5 28.Nf4

Or 28.g4 Nxg4 29.Kg1 fxe4, intending Bc5, and wins.

28...Qxd1 + 29.Kxh2 Bh6!

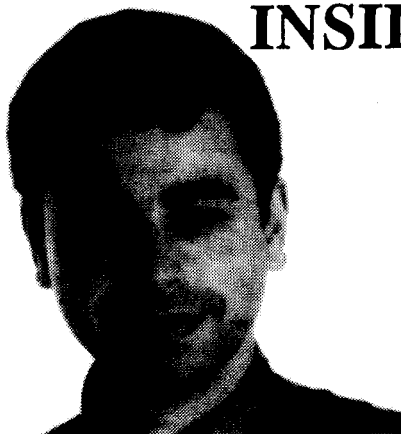
Black regains his piece, but now White begins his counterattack.

30.Nd5! Qxd3 31.Qe5!? Qa3 32. Ne7 + Kf8 33.Nd5

Threatens 34.Qh8 mate. By the same token, 33...Bg7 fails to 34.Qb8 mate.

33...Kg8 34.Nf6 + Kh8 Draw

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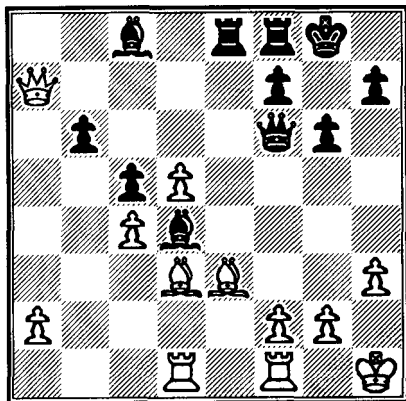
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(Continued from page 12)

25.Kh1 Qf6! 26.Be3



26...Bxh3!

Excellent! Black wins his pawn back and continues his attack. White's excursion to a7 has been a disaster.

27.Bxd4 cxd4 28.d6

Desperation. The Bishop is taboo: 28.gxh3 Qf3 + 29.Kh2 Re5! 30.Qc7 (30.Rg1 Rh5 31.Bf1 Qxd1 wins) 30...Rg5 31.Rg1 Qxf2 + 32.Kh1 Rxd1 + 33.Rxd1 Qf3 + 34.Kh2 Qxd3, with a good game for Black.

28...Re5!

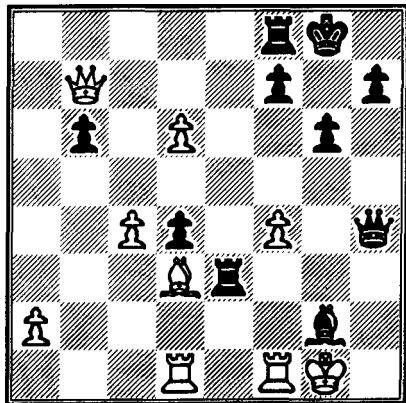
Threatening the immediately decisive ...Bh3xg2 + +. White is forced to weaken his King's shield even further.

29.f4 Re3

Black's reward for White's weaknesses is that his pieces settle on wonderful squares. The attack has now reached decisive proportions.

30.Qb7 Qh4 31.Kg1 Bxg2!

The last of the protection is ripped away. The game is over.



32.Qxg2 Rg3 33.Be4 Rxd3 + 34.Bxg2 Qf6 35.d7 Qd6 36.f5 Qxd7 37.Bd5 Qe7 38.Rf3 Qe5 39.Rdf1 g5 40.f6 Re8 41.Kh1 g4 42.Rf5 Qe3 43.Rh5 Re5 44.Rh2 d3 45.Bxf7 + Kxf7 46.Rxh7 + Kg6 47.f7 Kxh7 48.f8 = Q 0-1

Artur didn't wait to be shown 48...Qh3 +

49.Kg1 Qg3 + 50.Kh1 Rh5 checkmate. An excellent attacking game by Boris—I might even say, his tournament highlight.

Nimzo-Indian E36

GM Boris Gulko
GM Artur Yusupov

Hastings 1989/1990

1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.Qc2 O-O 5.a3 Bxc3 + 6.Qxc3 b6 7.Bg5 Bb7 8.Nh3 h6 9.Bh4 d5 10.cxd5 exd5 11.e3 Nbd7 12.Bd3 c5 13.f3 Qe7 14.Bf5 g5 15.Bg3 Rfe8 16.Kf2 cxd4 17.Qxd4 Nc5

18.Rad1 Bc8 19.Bb1 Bd7 20.b4 Ne6 21.Qd2 Ng7 22.Rhe1 Bf5 23.Kg1 Bxb1 24.Rxb1 Nf5 25.Qd3 Qe6 26.Nf2 Rac8 27.e4 Nxd3 28.hxd3 dxe4 29.Nxe4 Red8 30.Qb3 Nxe4 31.Qxe6 fxe6 32.Rxe4 Rd2 33.Rxe6 Rcc2 34.Rxh6 Rxd2 + 35.Kh1 Rxd3 36.Rg1 Kg7 37.Rxd3 Kx 8.f4 gxf4 9.Rg4 R 40.Rxf4 Kg5 41.Rf7 Rxa3 42.Kg2 Kg6 43.Rf4 Re3 44.Kf2 Re5 45.Kf3 Kg5 46.Rc4 Kf6 47.Rc6 + Ke7 48.Rc7 + Kd6 49.Rxa7 Kd5 50.Rb7 Kc6 51.Rh7 Kb5 52.Rh6 Re7 53.Rg6 Re8 54.Rh6 Rb8 55.Ke3 Kxb4 56.Kd2 Kb3 57.Ke1 Ka2 58.Rh2 + Draw

Ruy Lopez Classical C65

GM Michael Adams
GM Boris Gulko

Hastings 1989/1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6
5.O-O O-O 6.d4 Bb6 7.Bg5 h6 8.Bh4 d6
9.Bxc6 bxc6 10.dxe5 dxe5 11.Nbd2 Bg4
12.Qe2 g5 13.Bg3 Nd7 14.h3 Bh5 15.Qc4
Kh7 16.Qxc6 Nc5 17.Bxe5 f5 18.Nd4 Qe8
19.Nc4 fxe4 20.Qxe8 Rfxe8 21.Bg3 Nd3
22.Nxb6 cxb6 23.b3 a6 24.a4 Red8 25.Nc2
Rac8 26.c4 Nc5 27.Rfb1 Rd3 28.a5 bxa5
29.Rxa5 Rxb3 30.Rxb3 Nxb3 31.Rxa6
Rxc4 32.Ne3 Rc1 + 33.Kh2 Nd2 34.Be5
Nf1 + 35.Nxf1 Rxf1 36.g4 Bf7 37.Kg2 Rd1
38.Ra7 Draw

Sicilian Sveshnikov B33

GM Sergey Dolmatov
GM Murray Chandler

Hastings 1989/1990

1.e4 c5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.d4 cxd4 4.Nxd4 Nf6
5.Nc3 e5 6.Ndb5 d6 7.Bg5 a6 8.Na3 b5
9.Bxf6 gxf6 10.Nd5 Bg7 11.Bd3 Ne7
12.Nxe7 Qxe7 13.c3 f5 14.Nc2 O-O 15.Qh5
f4 16.g3 f5 17.O-O-O Bb7 18.Rhe1 ffg3
19.hxg3 d5 20.exd5 Qf6 21.g4 e4 22.Bf1
Rac8 23.gxf5 b4 24.Rxe4 bxc3 25.b3 Rcd8
26.Bc4 Kh8 27.Re6 Qxf5 28.Qxf5 Rxf5
29.d6 Bf6 Draw

Slav D16

GM Artur Yusupov
GM Predrag Nikolic

Hastings 1989/1990

1.d4 d5 2.Nf3 Nf6 3.c4 dxc4 4.Nc3 c6
5.a4 Bg4 6.Ne5 Bh5 7.g3 e6 8.Bg2 Bb4
9.O-O Nd5 10.Qc2 Be7 11.Nxc4 Nb4
12.Qb3 O-O 13.a5 N8a6 14.Rd1 Kh8
15.Bf4 f6 16.Rd2 g5 17.Be3 b5 18.axb6
axb6 19.Qd1 Nd5 20.Rc2 b5 21.Nxd5 cxd5
22.Nd2 Nb4 23.Rcc1 Qd6 24.Nb3 Rxa1
25.Rxa1 Bg6 26.Qd2 Rb8 27.Rc1 Nc6
28.f3 Draw

King's Indian Defense E61

GM Boris Gulko
GM Jonathan Speelman

Hastings 1989/1990

1.d4 d6 2.Nf3 g6 3.c4 Bg7 4.Nc3 Bg4
5.e3 Nf6 6.Be2 O-O 7.h3 Bf5 8.Nd2 a5 9.e4
Bc8 10.O-O c6 11.Nf3 b5 12.e5 Ne8 13.Bf4
Nd7 14.exd6 exd6 15.a3 bxc4 16.Bxc4 Nb6
17.Ba2 Be6 18.Bxe6 fxe6 19.Bh2 Nd5
20.Qe2 Qd7 21.Rfe1 Nec7 22.Nxd5 cxd5

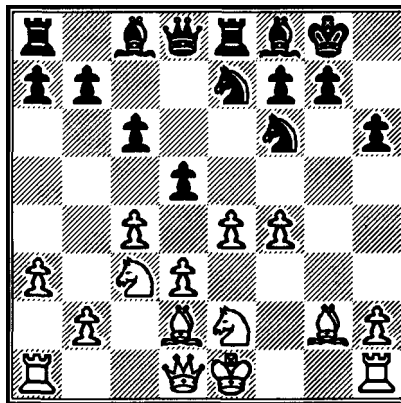
23.Rac1 Rae8 24.a4 Bh6 25.Rc3 Rb8
26.Qc2 Rfc8 27.Bg3 Ne8 28.Rxc8 Rxc8
29.Qe2 Nc7 30.b3 Rb8 31.Qd3 Rb6 32.Bh4
Rc6 33.Bg5 Bg7 34.Qd2 Qe8 35.Bh6 Bxh6
36.Qxh6 Qf8 37.Qd2 Kg7 38.Rc1 Qa8
39.h4 h6 40.Nh2 Ne8 41.Ng4 h5 42.Qh6 +
Kf7 43.Qh7 + Kf8 44.Re1 hxg4 45.Rxe6
Qc8 46.Qe7 + 1-0

English A29

GM Kevin Spraggett
GM Michael Adams

Hastings 1989/1990

1.g3 Nf6 2.Bg2 e5 3.c4 Nc6 4.Nc3 Bb4
5.Nd5 O-O 6.a3 Bd6 7.Nc3 Re8 8.d3 Bf8
9.e3 Ne7 10.e4 c6 11.Bg5 Ng6 12.Nge2 h6
13.Bd2 Ne7 14.f4 exf4 15.gxf4 d5



16.e5 Ng4 17.h3 d4 18.hxg4 dxc3 19.Bxc3
Bxg4 20.d4 Ng6 21.O-O Nh4 22.Be4 Nf5
23.Bxf5 Bxf5 24.Ng3 Be6 25.b3 f5 26.Qd3
Qd7 27.a4 Qf7 28.Rad1 Rad8 29.Rd2 Rd7
30.Qf3 Red8 31.Rfd1 Kh7 32.Nf1 g5 33.Ne3
g4 34.Qh1 Rc7 35.Kf1 b6 36.Bb2 Qg6 37.d5
cxd5 38.Nxd5 Bxd5 39.cxd5 Bb4 40.d6 Rg7

41.Rc2 Bc5 42.Rd3 a5 43.Bd4 h5 44.Bxc5
bxc5 45.Rh2 Kh6 46.e6 c4 47.e7 Rb8 48.d7
cxd3 49.d8 = Q 1-0

Ruy Lopez Classical C64

GM Murray Chandler
GM Boris Gulko

Hastings 1989/1990

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.c3 Nf6
5.d4 Bb6 6.Bxc6 dxc6 7.Nxe5 O-O 8.Bg5
Qe8 9.Qf3 Nxe4 10.Qxe4 f6 11.Bf4 fxe5
12.Bxe5 Bf5 13.Qe3 Qe7 14.Nd2 c5
15.O-O cxd4 16.cxd4 c5 17.Nc4 cxd4
18.Bxd4 Qxe3 19.Bxe3 Bc7 20.Rfd1 Be6
21.Nd6 Rfd8 22.Nxb7 Rxd1 + 23.Rxd1
Bxa2 24.Rd7 Be5 25.b4 a6 26.f4 Bc3
27.Bd4 a4 + 28.Rxd4 Rc8 29.Rd2
Rc1 + 30.Kf2 Bc4 31.Nd6 Kf8 32.Ke3 Be6
33.f5 Bd7 34.g4 Ke7 35.Kf4 h6 36.Ke5 Rg1
37.Rd4 Rh1 38.Rd2 Rb1 39.Rd4 Rh1
40.Rd2 Rb1 41.Rd4 Draw

Slav D16

GM Jonathan Speelman
GM Predrag Nikolic

Hastings 1989/1990

1.Nf3 d5 2.d4 Nf6 3.c4 dxc4 4.Nc3 c6
5.a4 Bg4 6.Ne5 Bh5 7.f3 Nfd7 8.Nxc4 ~
9.Ne4 Bb4 + 10.Bd2 Qe7 11.h4 exd4
12.Bxb4 Qxb4 + 13.Kf2 O-O 14.Qxd4 b5
15.Ng3 Nf6 16.e4 bxc4 17.e5 c5 18.Qc3
Nd5 19.Qxb4 cxb4 20.Bxc4 Nb6 21.Bb3
Bg6 22.Rhd1 Na6 23.a5 Nc5 24.axb6 Nxb3
25.Rxa7 Nc5 26.Rd5 Na4 27.Rxa8 Rxa8
Draw

CO-U.S. CHAMPION ROMAN DZINDZICHASHVILI: AN INTERVIEW

by Dan Bailey

This month we bring you the third of our three interviews with this year's triumvirate atop the U.S. Championship (for Yasser Seirawan's and Stuart Rachels' views, see Vol. 2, Issue 25-26, and Vol. 3, Issue 2 respectively). **Roman Yakovlevich Dzindzichashvili** was born in 1944 in Tbilisi, Soviet Georgia. He became an IM in 1970 and a GM in 1977. His career highlights include winning the Israeli Championship in the latter year; Hastings 1977-78 ahead of Petrosian and Hort; Lone Pine 1980; and a share of first in the 1983 U.S. Championship. He led the U.S. to the Olympic Bronze Medal in 1984, scoring 8 of 11 on first board.

IC: First of all, congratulations on your U.S. title.

Dzindzi: Thank you.

IC: How does this victory feel compared to your tremendous result on first board in the '84 Olympiad?

Dzindzi: The gap is so many years. I can find no connection. There can't possibly be any.

IC: So this year was neither more nor less exciting for you?

Dzindzi: No. All chessplayers, weak or strong ones, sometimes have good and bad performances. This was one of the good ones. That's as far as it goes, I think.

IC: You come from Soviet Georgia, which is famous for its top women players, not men. How did you make your way up so far?

Dzindzi: I left Soviet Georgia many, many years ago. I wasn't any better than the other top players there. Then I emigrated, and there I was in the West. I became more and more interested in playing—and had more opportunities. That's what helped me. In Georgia or any other Soviet Republic, if you're not a very top player, you just don't have these opportunities.

IC: Back in 1979, you were 13th in the world at 2595 FIDE; but two years later you had dropped almost 150 points to 2450. Three years after that, you had your great Olympiad result. What accounts for these big swings?

Dzindzi: Big swings? When I hit 2595, I came to this country. Here, I was winning tournament after tournament. But every time I was winning one, and the money, I was losing my rating points. 1980 was when I played all those tournaments. 1981 was when they formulated the new rule that if you win the tournament, you cannot lose rating points. But I already was damaged for over one hundred points. So in 1980, I won a lot of good tournaments and I lost a lot of rating points.

As far as the Olympiad goes, every chessplayer has good and bad tournaments. That happened to be one of the good ones for me.

IC: Yasser has spoken of your immense knowledge in the opening in his report on the World Team Championship in these pages [see Vol. 2 Issue 25-26, page 21]. What do you see as your strengths and weaknesses?

Dzindzi: Sometimes I go deeper and deeper into some theoretical position—not because I'm going to play it tomorrow against some particular player, but just because it's interesting. Doing this is perhaps not a good professional approach. Good professionals know everything about the repertoire that they are playing; I know more about openings than my own repertoire requires. But it doesn't help me. I know more than most other professionals—maybe not always as deeply or as up to date—and in Lucerne, we happened to look at variations that I knew

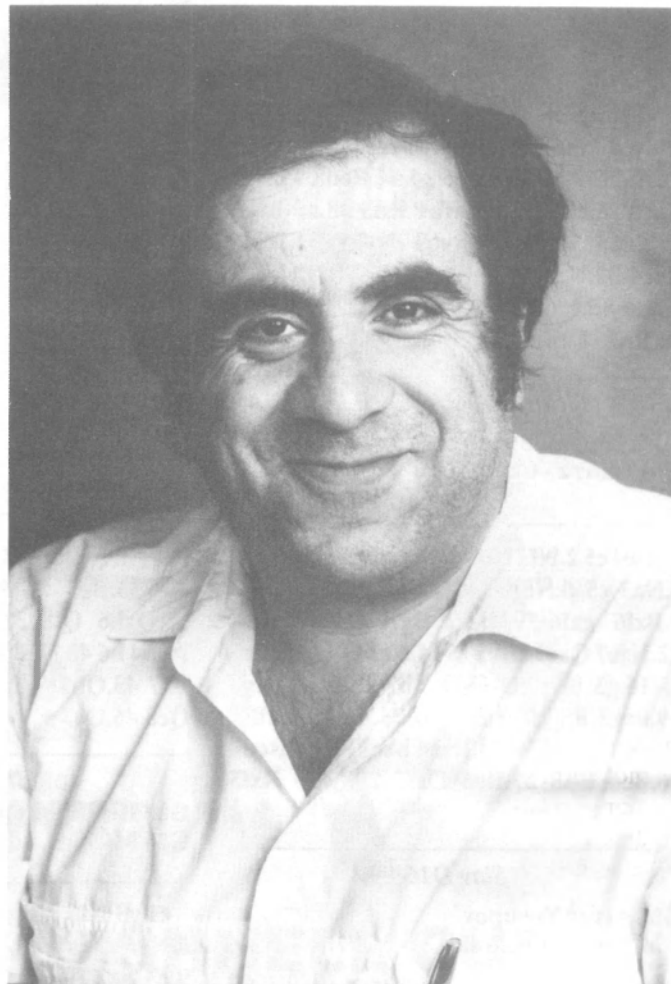


Photo by Sebastian Studios

GM Roman Dzindzichashvili

better than others. I don't think I'm more theoretically aware of what's going on in the world than a lot of other players. I'm just curious. A lot of people won't do anything in some opening like the King's Indian if they answer 1.d4 with 1...d5 and never play 1.d4 themselves. But I get interested in such positions anyway. It's like reading an interesting novel which has nothing to do with your life.

IC: These days the U.S. has quite a few players in the 2500s. What does the U.S. need to do to produce more players in the 2600s?

Dzindzi: I think every individual has to work harder on his own. This is a very hard question: what should the U.S. do to have more world-class players? That's what we're talking about—a 2600

is a world-class player. I don't think it can be raised as a question to the USCF. You can help a young, talented player become more interested in chess and in becoming stronger; but when he reaches 2400, 2500, he must know what he is doing as a professional player. Talent is required, of course—he must have good guidance—but then he must get all the marbles on his own. In my opinion there's nothing the USCF or the ACF can do in this matter.

IC: What are your personal goals for the future, both at and away from the board?

Dzindzi: I can say what my personal goals were in the *past*, but the future is not a very sure place. I'll just play from tournament to tournament, and play it by ear; that's all. No, I haven't been 16 years old for some time. I'll just play it by ear now. I'm not on my way up—that's definite. I'm on my way down. Well—*maybe* I'm on my way down.

IC: How do you feel about international issues, such as how the World Championship Match is developing, and FIDE-GMA tensions?

Dzindzi: I'm aware of what's going on, but vaguely—not in detail. I'm not well enough informed to discuss those things. I'm not enthusiastic enough to be on one side or the other. We're talking about politics, the GMA-FIDE confrontation? I can answer some particular questions if you have any, but not starting with such a big subject; I'm not competent enough.

IC: Let's stay closer to home. It's my understanding that you've gotten married in the last year or two—congratulations.

Dzindzi: Two and a half years ago, yes. Thank you.

IC: Do you think marriage and family life are generally good for a chessplayer?

Dzindzi: *Generally?* I don't think *anything* is good for a chessplayer *generally* because every individual needs something which other ones may not need. The other ones may need the opposite. You know, marriage may be taken as restraining a person—number one. Number two, marriage can also mean additional responsibilities. So what effects are these things going to have on a person? It depends. For me, I needed the restraining. For some other people who *don't* need restraining, who know very well what they are doing in their personal lives—they may *don't* need any addi-

tional responsibilities. They should just stick with chess. This is different for each player, so this is why it cannot be generalized. Can we really say, "Chessplayers, do you want to gain three or four hundred rating points? Then you should get married"? [Laughs.] This cannot be advised. If it could be done that way, then I think your editor would have been married a long time ago! But it doesn't *look* that way—and it doesn't *work* that way. [Laughs.]

IC: A good point, a very good point.

Dzindzi: I need this, you need that, and the other one needs something else: so we cannot answer in general. Marriage helped me, yes, a great deal—now I feel more responsible: I have more responsibilities towards my family. I have to be more or less organized. It's not a question of what *I* want, but of what I have to do. This is the way it is now.

IC: Are you doing any teaching these days?

“... this last U.S. Championship was a kind of paradise ...”

Dzindzi: Yes, that and playing in tournaments—but not too many, just major events. I play very few abroad. In the late seventies and early eighties, I played a lot of tournaments in Europe; I practically lived there. Maybe now I'll play a few more.

IC: Do you get a lot of satisfaction from teaching?

Dzindzi: You look at it more from a professional point of view. When you're a professional in some field, your satisfaction is not what you're looking at. If I had no satisfaction from a *hobby*, I'd quit that hobby. But if you're not getting a lot of satisfaction from teaching, you cannot quit teaching. You see? Because this is your profession. But if I had to answer yes or no, I would answer yes, I do get satisfaction from teaching.

IC: I know you used to be Inna Izrailov's trainer; are you the trainer of any other particular players?

Dzindzi: No, I have very few students. I have three only, and they are on a mediocre level—nobody you're going to hear from tomorrow, or a year from now

as a World Championship contender.

IC: It must have been a very painful situation at the World Team Championship.

Dzindzi: Oh yes. It wasn't that it was just a bad event for us; if I can recall, it was the worst U.S. international team event in at least 15 years. Well, it happens.

IC: The dispute with John Fedorowicz must have been painful as well.

Dzindzi: It is in the past—it *was* in the past two days after it happened. But that was not the only problem. The main problem, as Yasser mentioned in your magazine, is that we have to do things a little differently in the future in terms of the USCF getting its team to a tournament site a couple of days earlier—because we were the only team to painfully experience jet lag. I think that's how our problems started: you can't spot those countries the first two rounds. We did this, and we could never fully recover from it. We saw some light in the tunnel sometimes, but we never fully recovered.

IC: Nationally, would you like to see more strong Round-Robins, or Swissses with better and better prizes?

Dzindzi: Any player 2400 and over would like to see more Round-Robin tournaments than Swissses. Of course. For example, for me this last U.S. Championship was a kind of a paradise, because before that for some time, I hadn't played any tournaments that let me play *one game a day*—which was normal for me for 30 years! In the last few years, this format has come to feel like a dream to me—think of it, one round a day! Now it seems like a big achievement. That's why we want to see more and more Round-Robins. Not only for this reason—in a couple of months we're going to have the New York *Open* which is one round a day—but also because it's very helpful to know at the beginning who you're going to be playing in the tenth round, and with what color. And it's helpful to know that everybody will play the same players. This is a big relief. One round a day, and this knowledge—it's the greatest combination a chessplayer can dream of. That's why I'm definitely for Round-Robin tournaments—of course. ■

Deep Thought 4—David Levy 0

by IM Danny Kopec

The confrontation billed as “The Ultimate Challenge” pitted IM David Levy against Deep Thought, the world’s strongest computer program (2551). The match took place at the British Computer Society in London (Dec. 11-14), using the computer satellite networks to transmit the moves across the Atlantic from Deep Thought’s base at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

For many years David Levy has been recognized as the world’s leading specialist in computer hostile play. Although he has never been rated more than 2375, it was widely believed that his great knowledge and experience in playing against computer chess programs was worth a few hundred rating points. This match was an indirect consequence of his 1968 bet of 1250 pounds against four computer science professors that no computer chess program could beat him in a match. In 1978 in Toronto, Levy took on the then best program, CHESS 4.7 of Northwestern University, and won 3.5 - 1.5 without much difficulty.

The challenge was renewed with the support of OMNI Magazine of New York, which offered \$5000 (including \$1000 from Levy) to the first program to defeat David Levy at any time. Levy’s next challenge was against the then World Champion Program, Cray Blitz, and took place in London in 1984.

I was his second there and we planned some strategies in both the opening and middlegame to befuddle the program—which ran on the world’s fastest computer and searched 7 or more full ply (half-moves). We planned openings which could lead to blocked positions and few tactics. As it turned out, Cray Blitz suffered from both communication and hardware problems causing it to fall into severe time trouble. David Levy played surprisingly well after a 5-year layoff from chess, capitalizing on his “do nothing but do it well” strategy to score a 4-0 shutout.

The current match versus Deep Thought was another story. In the past 18 months Deep Thought has scored a number of impressive wins against strong, IM’s and several GM’s including Bent Larsen and Robert Byrne. Deep Thought can search more than 10-ply looking at more than 200 million positions in three minutes of think time. In endgames Deep Thought has been even more daunting, scoring a full points from a number of equal or inferior positions with the help of searches more than 20-ply deep.

Match Preparation

In preparation for the match I had accumulated a nice group of Deep Thought’s games, including some recent losses which revealed some chinks in its armor. Deep Thought’s opening play is poor and we certainly planned to take advantage of this while avoiding tactical skirmishes which are its forte. As White we planned strategies to get out of book and to exploit positions with opposite wing castling, while leaving the option of a big central buildup, which we believed the computer did not understand well. As Black, based on Deep Thought’s predilection for 1.e4, we planned 1...d6, 2...g6, 3...Nd7, 4...Bg7, and later ...h6, ...Ne7, ...b6, and ...Bb7 to reach positions where Deep Thought would find it hard not to play d5 or e5, after which it might stumble into positions with a blocked center where strategical themes might preside over tactics. Clearly, we felt that Deep Thought was too strong an opponent to do nothing against, but were willing to cede a spacial disadvantage for a solid position. In the end, it was all for naught—Deep Thought was simply too strong for David Levy. The last five years away from active chess play had taken more of a toll than the previous five. Levy had trouble getting out of the openings with his Rooks connected, either as White or Black and tended to revert into a caterpillar which was never able to metamorphose into a butterfly.

King’s Indian Defense E61

Deep Thought
IM David Levy

Match London (2) 1989

This game pretty much summarizes the match as Levy had his best chance to score (a draw) and still came up empty-handed. He obtained a position with a blocked center in which Deep Thought, despite a big edge, lost the thread. Levy defended well from a very cramped position, but then erred to allow a big monster pawn to live on f6. This allowed Deep Thought to announce mate in 12 with 38.Ng4.

1.c4 d6 2.Nc3 g6 3.d4 Bg7 4.e4 a6 This is to get Deep Thought out of book, but our match plan was to play ...Nd7 with ...c5 or ...e5 to follow. 5.Be3 Nf6 6.Be2 O-O I would prefer 6. ...c5 (if 7.dc Qa5) both here and especially on the next move. 7.f4?! Throughout the match Deep Thought seemed to love to create quartets with its pawns. 7...c6 Much too timid. 8.e5 Ne8 9.Nf3 d5 10. O-O Nc7 Ten moves and no pieces beyond the second rank; very discouraging for a second. 11.Rc1 e6 12.Qe1 b5? Too weakening on a wing where White also has more space. I prefer 12. ...dc 13. Bxc4 Nd7 with ...Nb6 and ...Nd5 to follow with some activity, but ceding d6 to a White Knight. Perhaps Black could then sacrifice an Exchange on d6 for active minor pieces.

13.cxd5 cxd5 14.Nd1! Ra7 15.Nf2 Nd7 16.Qa5 16.Bd2 is very strong. 16...Na8 17.Qa3? Trading Queens followed by Bd2 was strong. 17...Qb6 18.Bd2 a5 19.Qd6 b4 20.Rc6 Qd8 21.Rfc1 Bb7 22.R6c2 Ndb6 23.Qxd8 Rxd8 24.Be3 Rc8 Black appears very close to equality) 25.Rc5 Bf8 26.Bd3! Rd8 27.R5c2 Rc8 28.Rxc8 Bxc8 29.Ng4 Be7 30.Nf6 + Bxf6? ...Kg7 was essential. 31.exf6 Rc7 32.Ne5 Rxc1 + 33.Bxc1 Bb7 White’s Knight on e5 and pawn on f6 are too strong. 34.a3 Nc7 35.axb4 axb4 36.Bd2 Na4 37.Bxb4 Nxb2 38.Ng4! Deep Thought already sees a new Queen.) 38...e5 Desperation. 39.Nh6 + Kh8 40.Nxf7 + Kg8 41.Nh6 + Kh8 42.f5 1:0 ■

Inside Book Review

by Edward Winter

Editor's note: Edward Winter, editor of the recently defunct Chess Notes, has long been a outspoken critic of GM Raymond Keene's work.

On page 43 of the February 1989 issue of the Canadian magazine *En Passant*, Dr. Nathan Divinsky claimed that Magnus Smith and Colonel Moreau were "borderline cases" for the award of a posthumous Grandmaster title. For that and various self-evident reasons, we were not expecting to enjoy *Warriors of the Mind* by Raymond Keene and Nathan Divinsky (Harding Simpole Publishing BP1795), though we still hoped we would. Alas, expectation soundly defeated hope.

Subtitled "A Quest for the Supreme Genius of the Chess Board," *Warriors of the Mind* hazards a guess at the best sixty-four players of all time (including Szabo, Furman, Kholmov, and Hort – but not Reti, Spielmann, or Tartakower), calculates most (not all) of the results between them, juggles the figures, and then proclaims that "the strongest chessplayer of all time" is Garry Kasparov.

Elo ratings were considered good enough (more or less – page 13 admits that the selection process was arbitrary) for picking the sixty-four candidates – one for each square of the board, as if anybody cared – but not for deciding Number One. That results from a series of complex weighting operations, one reason being that "When we talk of the strength of some old-time Champion, like Wilhelm Steinitz, we mean his strength, today, after he has had some time for further study, to absorb the theory and knowledge that was developed after his time." Not that this has been properly taken into account in the picking of the sixty-four. One might in any case ask on what basis it is assumed

that each generation has built on its predecessors, at least in the present century. Most Master games are won or lost in the middlegame; what precise scientific advances have been made in that phase of the game since, let us say, the 1930s?

Page one warns that "We should divest ourselves, as much as possible, of any preconceived ideas or prejudices. For example certain names are quite famous

however, he knows better: Nimzowitsch just scrapes into the top fifty. Nor will everyone be able to divest himself of the preconceived idea or prejudice that Alekhine (Kasparov's hero, so Raymond Keene never used to tire of telling us) was one of the all-time greats – but the co-authors are paving the way for the shocking revelation on page 323: Alekhine comes only eighteenth in the list of the best players in chess history. Alas, the

book ignores the fact that although Alekhine had to play the best while they were at their best, Kasparov has not, except in the case of Karpov. From Kasparov's record against the 22 players listed in *Warriors of the Mind*, it should be noted that only Short, Yusupov, and Seirawan can be called contemporaries. On average, the other nineteen are well over a quarter of a century (!) older. Thus Kasparov's figures include a dazzling 100% record (+1-0=0) against Najdorf, who is old enough to be his great-grandfather. Another half dozen could be his grandfather. This is said not to deny the World Champion's chess genius, but to emphasize the absurdity of such statistical comparisons.

Page 15 lets another cat out of the bag. Concerning the Kasparov-Short games played at twenty-five minutes per side, it is disclosed that "We did not include them, but in principle we see no objection." "No objection," the authors are admitting, to throwing twenty-five-minute games into the pot with World Championship Match games. While pondering whether they therefore see any objection to including Capablanca's 1914 lightning match victory over Lasker, the co-authors would also do well to sort out their policy on exhibition games see the fault Capablanca-Bernstein total on pages 75 and 94.

Then comes the biggest part of the book, the "biographies" and games by the



One shudders to imagine Dr. Alekhine's reaction to the news that he is only the 18th-best player of all time.

because of the books they wrote rather than the level of their play, names like Nimzowitsch, Tartakower, Tarrasch and even Alekhine." That is worth comparing with another page one of *Aron Nimzowitsch: A Reappraisal*, in which Raymond Keene described Nimzowitsch as "One of the world's leading Grandmasters of a period extending over a quarter of a century, and for some of that time he was the obvious challenger for the World Championship." Now,

lucky 64. A quote from page 23 about Steinitz (died 1900) is irresistible: "One traditionally pictures Steinitz struggling in the trenches. His chess seems almost a symbolic portent of the conflict of the Great War 1914-1918." That's a deep one. Nothing is dealt with in detail or with care. Alekhine's birth date is wrong, as is Capablanca's death date. The Lasker-Janowsky match in Paris is still incorrectly called a World Championship encounter; Capablanca is still falsely accused of demanding money in gold in 1922 as part of the London Rules; New York, 1927 is still being described as possibly having been a Candidates event (of which there is no question at all). That is the trouble with cut-and-paste books: what a writer got wrong before he will get wrong for ever more. Seirawan's "biography" (page 278-279) is lifted lock, stock, and barrel from page 53 of Raymond Keene's notorious *Docklands Encounter*, with the sole exception that "my feeling" has been changed to "our feelings." As noted in C.N. 904, *Docklands Encounter* asserted that Seirawan was "born in England" (instead of Damascus). *Warriors of the Mind* naturally repeats the gaffe.

Page 43 of the book remarks that in view of his record, "Lasker has claims to being the greatest World Champion of the thirteen" (cf. "Kasparov, the most successful World Champion chess has ever seen" — Raymond Keene, *The Times*, 29th April 1989, Page 41). Schlechter receives three times as much space as Marshall, though the book claims they were roughly the same strength. Duras "appears to have been a real coffee house player" (page 78).

Rubinstein died in "an old peoples' (sic) home" (page 82). Page 115: faulty German in the title of an Alekhine book. Page 119 and page 341 refer to a magazine which will be news to one and all: "*Tijdschrift van den Nederlandsch-Indischen (sic) Schaakbond*." We can be sure that such misinformation was not supplied by the Rob Veerhoven (sic) but by Bell (the BCM merely did a reprint decades later). Pages of detailed catalogs could be filled with the book's defects as it stumbles along with superficially annotated Famous Games, ending up with Short-Ljubojevic, Amsterdam 1988. Here the annotations are lifted, unacknowledged, from *The Spectator*, referring to the position after Black's 27th move as being "a unique occurrence (sic)." For *Warriors of the Mind* the spelling hasn't been corrected, of course, but a deft nuance has been introduced: now it is "An almost unique occurrence (sic)."

One way or another, Kasparov and Karpov are brought out on top...

By then we are at the concluding mathematical section. The authors' (inaccurate) research yielded 10,148 game results with the following top percentage scores: 1. Morphy; 2. Lasker; 3. Capablanca; 4. Fischer; 5. Kasparov; 6. Alekhine; 7. Karpov. But now, they say, amendments have to be made to take account of 1) "opposition strength;" 2) "era effect;" and 3) "career span." On criteria 2 and 3, at least, one would expect Capablanca, to name but one, to surge

ahead—not least because the table on page 313-314 shows the Cuban with a far better record than Kasparov (more wins, fewer draws, and fewer losses). Nor could he expect to lose out on criterion one, because, as we now know, direct comparisons of Elo ratings between generations are unreliable, and the figures favor the moderns. But it is not to be.

One way or another, Kasparov and Karpov are brought out on top, and Botvinnik is left looking silly for having said on page 257, "Of course, I consider Capablanca a greater player, a bigger talent [than Karpov]." Page 313 reveals who were the "winningest" (sic) players. Page 325 says that "Apart from Lasker, Capablanca, and Alekhine, Rubinstein was clearly the genius of his age;" the co-authors have evidently forgotten that just two pages earlier the same Rubinstein was cast off as the forty-fourth greatest player of all time, just behind Hort. On page 331, we learn that The Hague 1948 (sic—no mention of the Moscow half of the event) was the strongest (sic) tournament ever. Page 336 explains that the calculations would have held good if Tartakei (sic) had been included in the sixty-four top players. The book finishes with a blunder-ridden bibliography, which advertises not only an inordinate number of Raymond Keene's own books, but also such literary phantasms as "*Selected Games of Paul Keres* (sic), 3 volumes, by Keres and Alexander (sic).

The dust jacket calls *Warriors of the Mind* "a seminal work written by two scholars of the game." In reality it is swill. ■

Garry's World by David Middleton



Elod Macskasy

The Canadian chess community was saddened to hear of the death, suddenly, of Dr. Elod Macskasy (the Hungarian name is pronounced something like MUCH-cash-ee) on January 21, 1990. Elod Macskasy was born April 7, 1919 in Arad, now part of Romania.

"The Doc," as he was affectionately called (in 'he t' ir ' person on'y) b ' e players, emigrated to Canada after the Hungarian Revolution. Upon arriving, he had what was arguably his best tournament result, winning the Canadian Open at Winnipeg.

He became an Associate Professor of Mathematics at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver. There he greatly influenced future GM Duncan Suttles, and also future GM Peter Biyiasas, both mathematics students then and computer experts to 'ay.

He won many tournaments in B.C., Washington, and Oregon, and represented Canada with distinction at several Olympiads. He never gained the IM title, but his 16 victories in individual games with GMs (including World Champion Smyslov) is a mark that many would envy.

Macskasy was mathematician, teacher, stamp collector, football pools expert, horse racing handicapper, penny stock expert, bridge player, and more. He loved to talk politics, medicine, linguistics, and human nature. As a young man, he had been a champion swimmer.

He was not perfect. As a dreamer who seldom went to sleep before 3 a.m., he was often late for appointments. He always promised to write . . . But he never took himself too seriously, and saw the humor in people and their foibles.

After his retirement from teaching, he appeared to some eyes to be getting younger, and he still occasionally played in tournaments. He will be missed.

Macskasy played an 8-game match with future GM Abe Yanofsky in December, 1961. He lost +2 =1 -5, but it was a hard-fought and honorable battle.

This game shows Macskasy the optimist. In some games, his pieces would be heading for the right squares, but they would not always arrive. Here they do.

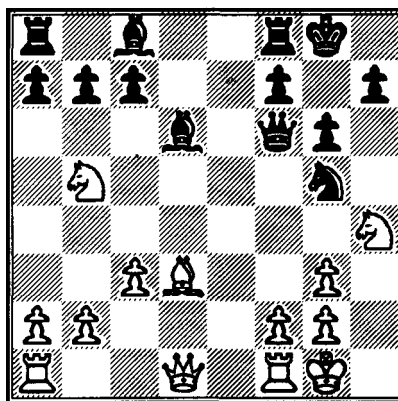
Ruy Lopez Classical C65

GM Abe Yanofsky
Elod Macskasy

Match (5) 1961

1.e4 e5 2.Nf3 Nc6 3.Bb5 Bc5 4.O-O Nf6 5.c3 O-O 6.d4 Bb6 7.dxe5 Nxe4 8.Qd5 Nc5 9.Bf4 Ne7 10.Qd1 Ne6 11.Bg3 Nf5 12.Na3 Nxc3 13.hxc3 Bc5 14.Nc2 d5 15.exd6 Bxd6 16.Ncd4 Ng5 17.Nh4 Qf6 18.Bd3 g6 19.Nb5

Better is 19.Qd2.



19...Bc5! 20.Nxc7 Qd6 21.Nxa8 Qxc3 22.Qa4 Bg4 23.Qc2 Nf3 + 0-1

After 24.Nxf3, Bxf3 and 25...Qxc2 mate.

A Personal Remembrance

by GMC Jonathan Berry

It is well known that Dr. Macskasy had a great influence on the chess careers of GMs Duncan Suttles and Peter Biyiasas. Few know his influence on my life.

Dr. Macskasy's background and nature often made him regard laws as guidelines only, subject to higher ideals. In chess, that meant he placed sportsmanship above strict observance of the rules. For example, in an important tournament game, my flag fell as I was about to make the time control move. I stopped and recorded a win for him, but he tried to convince me that I hadn't really lost and that the game should continue. I was amazed. The local circle of young players was strict about rules.

In 1974, the B.C. provincial championship collapsed when six of the eight finalists withdrew from the tournament to protest a ruling by the highest officials of the B.C. Chess Federation (BCCF). The details are unimportant now, but I was the spokesman for the "strict" group which

withdrew, while Dr. Macskasy, who had been a party to the dispute, never

A couple of weeks later, Dr. Macskasy invited me out to lunch and suggested that I run for the position of the BCCF official whose actions I had criticized the most harshly. He didn't put it that way. His way of conversation—charming, sometimes paradoxical—was a treasure to all who had the pleasure of talking with him.

As an impressionable youth of 20, I heeded "a voice of gentle authority." True, nobody else wanted the BCCF position. But volunteering led to my making chess a career. It all started in a Hungarian restaurant on 4th Avenue in Vancouver. Otherwise, I would have been teaching English in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. But that's not a chess story.

Slav Exchange D14

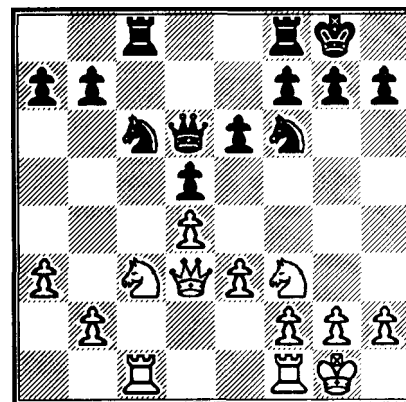
Elod Macskasy
IM Reinhart Fuchs

Tel Aviv (o') 1964

1.d4 d5 2.c4

Macskasy had gotten up to stretch when somebody pointed out to him that he was playing a man who had written a book about the Slav Defence. "So I came back to the board and took the Pawn!"

2...c6 3.cxd5 cxd5 4.Nc3 Nf6 5.Nf3 Nc6 6.Bf4 Bf5 7.e3 e6 8.Bd3 Bxd3 9.Qxd3 Bd6 10.Bxd6 Qxd6 11.O-O O-O 12.Rac1 Rac8 13.a3



13...g6 14.Rc2 Nd7 15.Rfc1 Ne7 16.e4 dxe4 17.Qxe4 Nd5 18.Nxd5 exd5 19.Qh4 Rxc2 20.Rxc2 Re8 21.Qg3 Qb6 22.h3 Nb8 23.Qf4 Nc6 24.b4 Kg7 25.Rc5 Re4 26.Qd2 Qd8 27.b5 Na5 28.Qc2 b6 29.Rc8 Qe7 30.Rc7 Qxa3 31.Rxa7 Re7 32.Ra8 h6 33.Qc8 Kf6 34.Qh8 + Kf5 35.Qxh6 Ke4 36.Qd2 f6 37.Qe2 + Kf4 38.g3 + Kf5 39.Nh4 + 1-0